The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII.---NO. 24. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 22, 1871.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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KA-FOOZLE-UM.

In ancient days there lived a Turk,
A horrid beast within the East,
Who did the Prophet's holy work,
As Baba of Jerusalem.
He had a daughter, sweet and smirk;
Complexion fair, and dark blue hair;
With naught about her like a Turk,
Except the name, Ka-foozle-um.

Oh! Ka-foozle-um! Ka-foozle-um! Ka-foozle-um!
Oh! Ka-foozle-um! the daughter of the Baba!

A youth resided near to she;
His name was Sam, a perfect lamb;
He was of ancient pedigree,
And came from old Methusalem.
He drove a trade, and prospered well,
In skins of cats and ancient hats;
And ringing at the Baba's bell
He saw and loved Ka-foozle-um.

If Sam had been a Mussulman,
He might have sold the Baba old,
And with a verse of Alcoran
Have managed to bamboozle him;
But, oh dear, no! he tried to scheme,
Passed one night late the area gate,
And stole up to the Turk's hareem,
To carry off Ka-foozle-um.

The Baba was about to smoke;
His slaves rushed in with horrid din,
"Marshalla! dogs your house have broke;
Come down, my lord, and tozzle 'em!"
The Baba wreathed his face in smiles,
Come down the stair and witnessed there
The gentleman in three old tiles
A kissing of Ka-foozle-um.

The pious Baba said no more
Than twenty prayers, but went up stairs,
And took a bow-string from a drawer,
And came back to Ka-foozle-um.
The maiden and the youth he took,
And choked them both, and little loth,
Together pitched 'em in the brook
Of Kedron, near Jerusalem.

And still, the ancient legend goes,
When the day is gone from Lebanon,
And when the eastern moonlight throws
A shadow on Jerusalem,
Between the wailing of the cats
A sound there falls from ruined walls,
A ghost is seen with three old hats
A kissing of Ka-foozle-um!

Oh! Ka-foozle-um! Ka-foozle-um! Ka-foozle-um!
Oh! Ka-foozle-um! the daughter of the Baba!

JALOUX.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

I.

If I should lean across the jasper wall,
With heaven's own lilies on my bosom now,
And, white and radiant, let my kisses fall
Through voiceful calms upon thine earthly brow;
If my low cries should reach you from the sky,
With moans for touches of thy kingly palm;—
Say! would you know how wholly true am I
That kneel beside thee now so still and calm?

II.

Or, if before you I should stand to-day
Where seraphim are standing fair and sweet,
And, with my breath upon your eyelids—say:
"The way was long and lonely for my feet
What time I walked without you!" would you read
The secret of my secret soul aright—
As *He* has read, who gladly giveth meed
Of tenderest love to lives of little light?

III.

I dare believe it! To my wounded heart
I take this consolation; when at last
The tidal-waves that drifted us apart
For aye on earthly seas, have kindly cast
Us safe on heaven's own shoreland, you will know
How much you wronged the soul that keepeth white
And clean its raiment for thy sake! And so,
Until that dear day dawneth, sweet "Good night."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company—The Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railway—Narrow-Gauge Projects in Missouri.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, April 17.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing directors, Marshall O. Roberts occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted postponing the election for directors until a meeting to be called by the president after fifteen days notice given in papers in New Orleans, Washington, Memphis, Philadelphia and New York, also the notification by mail of each stockholder. The treasurer was ordered to invest $200,000 in Government bonds, or make a deposit drawing interest. Before the meeting the treasurer issued receipts for ten per cent. premiums paid on subscribed stock.

PITTSBURGH, OAKDALE AND LITTLE BEAVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

On Wednesday last a bill was read in the State Senate to incorporate the "Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company." The corporators are C. Hanson Love, Col. William Espy, Henry Bockstoce, G. Y. Coulter, George Y. McKee, Robert Potter, Alexander McFarland and James McNall, of Allegheny county; Joseph McClarren, of Washington county; and Samuel Bigger, John Wilson and David Anderson, of Beaver county. The capital stock is $500,000, in shares of $50 each, but may be increased to not exceeding $1,500,000. The bill provides for a railroad from some point in Pittsburgh, by way of Oakdale and Murdocksville, to Little Beaver, Beaver county, with branches not to exceed five miles in length; to connect with railroads at the ends or between the points; to be double or single track, as the directors may choose. Money may be borrowed and bonds issued to an amount not exceeding the capital stock, at interest not exceeding seven per cent. The road shall be commenced within three years and completed within ten.

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This important enterprise, which is intended to compete with the Connellsville Railroad for the carrying trade of a large section of our State, is being pushed with energy. It is to leave the Pennsylvania Central at Greensburg, cross the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, thence along the base of the mountains through Uniontown and into West Virginia, and will form a connecting link with the railroads of the South. The Uniontown *Genius* states that subscriptions to the amount of $60,000 have been secured in Connellsville and along the route to Greensburg. The road when completed will be under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

SHARON AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.

At a railroad meeting held in Warren, Ohio, on Tuesday evening last, the Ohio part of the Sharon and Greenfield Railroad was discussed at length and the following resolution reported and adopted:

That the committee heretofore appointed be instructed to use their best endeavors to eventuate the construction of a road from Warren to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, through Vienna, securing such Northern connections as shall, in their opinion, be of the most importance to Warren.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.

An engineer of distinction contributes to the Chicago *Railway Review* some interesting facts concerning a grand narrow-gauge project in the Northwest, to be called the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. The line starts from Denver, and follows up the valley of the Platte, and one of its branches (Plum Creek) to the divide between the waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers; thence down the valley of Monument Creek, to its junction with the Fountain Qui Bouille; thence down the valley of the latter to the Arkansas river. Through this entire distance, 120 miles, the line skirts along the base of the mountains, with the rim of the Park Range on the west and the Great Plains on the east. The mountains to the west are the vast line of foothills of the Sierra Madre, that separate the plains from the parks, with Pike's Peak near the center; and are known to be mineral bearing, though not so rich as the main range at Georgetown, Central, Blackhawk and other points on Clear Creek, Cash Creek, California Gulch, Granite and other mines on the head waters of the Arkansas, or the Cinnamon mines in the Spanish range. The plains to the east though they look smooth and level, are in reality a vast region of valleys, cut deep into the general level of the plains and in most cases too rough for a railway line to cross. The rough country through which the Kansas Pacific Railroad runs from River Bend to Denver, demonstrates this fact to the mind of anyone who will look upon the country with an educated eye.

After reaching the Arkansas, the line follows up the valley of that stream, through the Big Canon, above Canon City, McCanlis Park, Pleasant Valley and other smaller openings in the foothills—to the forks of the Arkansas; thence up the south or smaller branch of the same to the mouth of Puncho Creek. At this point it has penetrated the mountains (or foot hills) for over fifty miles, and has passed the east rim of the South Park on the north, and the Spanish Range on the south. The line then turns south and crosses the divide between the Arkansas and the Rio Grande, at what is known as the Puncho Pass. Here it enters the vast St. Louis Park and follows near its center, past the lake and the upper canons of the Rio Grande.

From the time the line reaches the Arkansas Valley to the Puncho Pass it follows a rugged valley, between two ranges of mountains, with a more wild and weird location than any other line in the country. The difficulties on this part of the line can only be appreciated by an engineer. After reaching the Puncho Pass, the line has a fine location through a rich valley with a mineral-bearing range on both sides. It is from the development of the mines in both of these ranges that the company look for the local business to support the road south of the Puncho Pass; while the rich mines of the Upper Arkansas and the Granite Fork of the Colorado will, it is expected, soon call for a line to follow up the valley of the main Arkansas, and so over toward the Great Basin at Salt Lake.

The Company have too much at stake to enter upon this line without a careful consideration of its merits, and do not intend to push its construction until they have secured such franchises as will guarantee the prompt payment of their indebtedness. They adopt the narrow gauge for the same reasons of economy that other roads have adopted it, and have full confidence in its success, for the following reasons:

1. Because it will cost less, and the Company will have a proportionately less amount of interest to pay.

2. Because it will do all the business, at, as is deemed certain, a less cost, and in that way permit the road to carry passengers and freight for a smaller compensation, thereby developing the mineral country much faster.

3. Because it will permit the company to make a [illegible] in the mountains, with rolling stock [illegible] to the mouth of every [illegible], without a transfer of the coal or mineral—which will be far the largest traffic of the road.

4. Because they are convinced that they can make passengers ride as comfortable as the usual four feet eight inch gauge can,—as the cars on that gauge are too wide for one seat on each side and too narrow for two. The broad or six feet gauge was adopted to obviate the trouble of the narrow seats on the four feet eight inch gauge; but it has been found to be a too costly experiment. This company hope to accomplish the object by the narrow gauge car, with one swing or pivot chair on each side, and increasing the number of cars in the train instead of carrying ponderous cars for a few passengers.

NARROW-GAUGE PROJECTS IN MISSOURI.

The Cape Girardeau (Mo.) *News* says: "A company has been organized to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Iron Mountain to Grand Tower, a distance of forty-six miles, which will touch the northern part of Cape Girardeau county.

We have also heard that a project is on foot to build a narrow track road from this city in a northwest direction, by way of Jackson, striking the valley of White Water, in the neighborhood of Millersville, thence running up White Water valley through Union township, in Bollinger county, so as to reach the [illegible] lands in that county to the vicinity of Dollie's Mills, and forming a junction with the Iron Mountain and Grand Tower road, near Pleasant Valley, in Perry county. The distance is about thirty miles, and the estimated cost of the road is $8,000 per mile, making the entire cost of the road about $240,000. The building of such a road will open up portions of the most fertile and healthy agricultural portions of Southeast Missouri, and afford an outlet to some of the richest iron deposits in the State.

"There is being agitated in St. Louis the building of a railroad from that city to Sulphur Springs, and following the west bank of the Mississippi river to this place, and from here under construction from Memphis north, on the west side of the river. We hope the good work will go on until the natural facilities of our city will be developed, and Cape Girardeau become what nature, from its location and from its surroundings, intended it should be—the great manufacturing and commercial metropolis of Southeast Missouri."

A NEW RAILROAD.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Connellsville, Pennsylvania, is a town not known to fame. It has, however, been reached by a railroad within a few days, and now it is a pivotal point upon which a vast amount of Western traffic will turn. Connellsville is in Fayette county, and the railroad which reaches it is a short one from Pittsburgh. The contest for the road has been a long one, for important interests were at stake both to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central, and the former has come off triumphant. It opens a new and an inviting way to the seaboard, to Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, and avoids the circuitous route by way of Harrisburg. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has now three advantageous communications with the West. From Cumberland, where the road from Connellsville comes in, it has branches to the Ohio river, at Parkersburg, at Wheeling, and at Pittsburgh, with lines radiating from these points over all the West. There is also under construction an air line from Pittsburgh to Chicago. A new trade is springing up, of which the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Our trade with Baltimore is daily increasing. The European steamers from Baltimore make that city a competing market for breadstuffs and provisions with New York, and the shortening of the line of travel by from 100 to 150 miles gives to the more Southern point all the advantages of time, certainty, and lower freights. Already a large return trade has set in, and dealers in all parts of the West are already finding the Monumental City a good place to buy in." The new air line will make the connection closer, and in the very nature of things it is a competing line opposed *in toto* to this city and to Philadelphia. It threatens to bring to a crucial test the statement that the transportation business to and from the West will pass into the hands of that line of railway having the shortest distance to run, the smallest amount of "water" in its capital stock, the best market for export and import, and the most reasonable rates. Let our railway kings be warned in time. They can save to New York the great trade by which it has maintained its commercial supremacy, but they must be prepared to meet the combinations of powerful rivals and the restless enterprise with which other cities of the seaboard are pushing out their communications with the great producing regions of the West.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN ILLINOIS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

All the bills for the regulation of railroads and warehouses, matured by committees, have now passed both branches of the Legislature, and three of them have received the signature of the Governor. They are as follows:

1. A bill to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State.

2. A bill to prevent unjust discriminations and extortion in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freights.

3. A bill regulating the receiving and transporting of grain by railway companies. This bill covers the questions involved in delivering grain to warehouses and connecting of tracks for that purpose.

4. The Warehouse bill. This bill prescribes the rates of storage of grain, the mode of inspection, registration, and other matters connected therewith.

5. The Senate bill for the appointment of a board of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to enforce the foregoing laws, prosecute offenders, afford remedies for wrongs, and collect statistical information for the use of subsequent sessions of the General Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—At a late meeting of the Reading Railroad Company, besides the consolidation of the Mahanoy and Shamokin with the Reading, the Pine Grove and Lebanon and Good Spring and Lorberry Creek Railroads were consolidated into one, under the title of the Tremont Railroad.

—The grading of the Morrison's Cove Railroad from McKee's Gap to Martinsburg has been awarded to Thomas Collins, of Philadelphia.

—The engineers locating the railroad from Mt. Union to intersect the Bridgeport Road at Mt. Dallas, have reached Waterfall Mills, Fulton county.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Hearing in the Cases Appealed—The Action of the License Board Declared Illegal, Null and Void—How Licenses are Granted.

The license question, which for some time past has been agitating the minds of not a few of our citizens, was brought up in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Saturday, by appeal from the decision of the Board of Licensers in five cases, taken by the attorneys Messrs. Bruce, Negley and Jennings, employed by the citizens for the purpose of having the license law strictly enforced. The questions involved being entirely new to the Court as well as to the members of the bar, quite a lively interest was manifected, and for a time things appeared to be in pretty much of a "mix." The cases in which the appeals were taken it appears were heard before the License Board in open session, March 31st, but no decision was given upon them at the time, the members of the Board taking possession of the papers. On the 3d of April, three days subsequent to the hearing these papers, or some of them, were returned to the Clerk, marked "Grantd March 31st by the *Bord*," and the appeals were taken on the 7th of April.

A DOUBLE SURPRISE.

After spending considerable time in determining before whom the cases should be heard, Judge Stowe consented to hear them, having finished the Common Pleas business, and as Mr. Negley arose to present the matter to the Court, Judge Collier came into the room and took his seat on the bench with his Honor Judge Stowe. Mr. Negley then introduced the subject in a general way, and was discussing the merits of the several appeals generally, when he was requested by the Court to present some one of the cases, as they would have to be determined separately.

Mr. Negby then called the case of William Tephor, of the First ward, Allegheny, and after reading the exceptions to the decision of the Board stated that at the hearing before the License Board the evidence disclosed the fact that the applicant had not the required number of beds, and that the application was then and there refused, and so marked; six days afterward, he found the application in the office of the Clerk, and found the word "refused" erased, and the words "Eating House license granted by the *bord*" indorsed thereon, and he held that the License Board had no authority to grant a license for an eating house when the application was for tavern license.

Judge Stowe said that in his opinion this point was well taken, that the object of the publication of applications was to let the public know what kind of license was applied for, and that he did not think the Board had a right to grant any other.

THE APPLICANTS JUBILANT.

Mr. Barton, attorney for the applicant, moved to quash the appeal, for the reason that it was not entered in time. The law provides that in all cases appeals shall be taken within five days after the application is returned to the Clerk's office, and the record, which was the only evidence in this case, shows that the appeal was not taken within that time.

Judge Stowe—If that is the case we will have to dismiss the appeal.

Mr. Negley—If your Honors please, the appeal was entered the same day on which this paper was returned to the Clerk's office, as I am prepared to show by testimony.

Judge Stowe—then the record is wrong.

Mr. Barton—Your Honors have no right to go behind the record, or contradict it by oral testimony.

Judge Stowe—We are of a different opinion. If we find the record to be wrong we will have it corrected.

Mr. Barton—How do you know it is wrong?

Judge Stowe—A mere suspicion that it is wrong is sufficient to put us upon inquiry and if we find it wrong it is our duty to correct it.

Mr. Brown, clerk of courts and clerk to the license board, on being interrogated by the court stated that the application of Mr. Tephor was returned to his office on the 3d day of April, and that the endorsement on it had been made by a member of the board he presumed. He (the clerk) did not make it. The application was refused at the hearing, the papers were taken charge of by the Board and were three days afterward returned to his office with the word "refused" erased and "granted" indorsed upon them.

Judge Stowe held that the law required the papers to be indorsed by the clerk or his deputy at the time they were acted upon by the Board, and that an application indorsed by anyone else, no matter who, was illegal and void. This being the case no license had been granted and consequently there was nothing upon which to base the appeal, and it should be dismissed.

Before His Honor had time to proceed farther Mr. Negley and Mr. Jennings were on their feet, and endeavored to explain that all the license were granted in this way, and the applicants and their attorney thinking they had made a point, were quite jubilant over the apparent discomfiture of the appellants. A moment later, however, changed the aspect of affairs, and the laugh was on

THE OTHER SIDE.

Judge Stowe continued, we will have to dismiss the appeal, for the reasons stated, and will also make an order restraining the clerk from issuing a license on the application.

THE SECOND CASE.

The attorneys then called the case of Matthias Ochner, of the Twelfth ward, who applied to sell with other goods.

Mr. Negley—The license to this applicant was excepted to on the ground that the applicant was not of good moral character, and that the license had baen refused at the public session of the court, but afterwardr, at a private session, marked granted.

Mr. Jennings was called and sworn in behalf of the appellant. He testified that he was present at the Board meeting on the 31st of March; the license was refused; there was no rushing of the Board the day the license is marked as having been granted.

Clerk Browne was not at a session of the Board on the day marked on the application; had no notice of any meeting; my first recollection is that license was refused on the first hearing.

Mr. Negley—The other applications are in the same condition, and if the Court decides that a license is not legal without the action has been indorsed by the Clerk, it is an end to the applications, and it will not be necessary to offer testimony to establish the truth of the exceptions filed in the cases.

The Court—In our opinion there has been no license granted in the cases to which appeals have been taken, inasmuch as they have not been acted upon in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Mr. Miller—Have the Board any authority to give the applicants another hearing without again publishing the list?

Mr. Negley—When the Board fix a time for meeting and give public notice to that effect, I contend they have no right to meet in the interim, and that any license granted before the time fixed for the session would be invalid. The point was not decided.

MR. BAKER'S APPEAL.

In the case of John Baker, refused for want of sufficient accommodations and granted after a rehearing in open session, Mr. Baker made the following address:

"Your honor, my son was lately married and was stopping with me at the last hearing, until he could make arrangements to rent a small tenement. Now, suppose I had turned him out, he'd only have gone to some other licensed tavern. That was the reason my license was reufsed."

The Court was not moved to any perceptible extent by Mr. Baker's appeal, and his case, like those preceding it, went "by the board."

THE REMAINING CASES.

The case of Gotlieb Dramble was next called up. It was similar to the first one. Judge Stowe said no license had been granted, and that there was nothing to appeal from. The record not being in the handwriting of the Clerk, it could not be accepted as the record of the Court.

Clerk Brown was sworn in the remaining cases, four or five in number, and testified that the entries were not made by him. He could name the commissioner in whose handwriting it was. He was not present, and did not know whether a majority of the Board granted the license.

ORDER OF THE COURT.

After a consultation Judge Stowe delivered the order of the court, to the effect that the Board must adjourn from time to time or failing in that to give ten days public notice when a session is to be held to be within the requirements of the law. The licenses in the five cases heard, viz: John Baker, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Tephford, G. Dramble and M. Ochner, were therefore not legally granted. The other cases will, it is presumed, be decided in the same manner when they are reached.

MORE APPEALS TO BE TAKEN.

The Citizen's attorneys are, we understand, preparing another list of appeals, and there is no doubt when broght before the court they will be sustained, as in the foregoing.

Judge Stowe, during the course of the hearings, stated that the court had no power over the Lisense Board except in such cases as were brought before them like those under consideration, but that the Clerk was the officer of the Quarter Sessions Court and they could and would require him to observe the provisions of the law strictly.

LETTER FROM MORMONDOM.

Mineral Wealth of Utah—Rich Yield of Gold and Silver—Bingham Canon.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BINGHAM CANON, SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH, March 30, 1871.

Perhaps a communication in reference to the mineral wealth of Utah, and a slight description of one of its principal canons, may prove of interest to some of your readers. A sojourn of over two months in this Territory has enabled me to pick up the following facts:

The first discovery of the mineral wealth of Utah is mainly due to Gen. P. E. Connor and the California volunteers under his command, in the years 1863 and 1864. The fact that the precious metals were present in considerable quantities in these mountain ranges, was known to the Mormons from their earliest settlement in this country, but no effort had ever been made to develop a single mineral lode before the advent of the California Volunteers in 1862. The policy of the theocratic leaders of the people of Utah has ever been adverse to mining for the precious metals. However wise this policy may have been before the completion of the great Pacific Railway, the introduction of the "iron horse" has rendered its continuance futile, and so far as it is adhered to by any portion of the people, subversive of the best interests of the Territory. At the time of the first settlement of Utah, the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Nevada were almost without an inhabitant, other than the wild Indian. For the Mormons to have suffered their attention to be in the least diverted from the agricultural development of the country, by searching after gold or silver, the most disastrous results would have followed.

Isolated as they were, and distant over 1,200 miles from any point where supplies could be obtained, the worst policy that could have been adopted would have been the neglect of agriculture. Railway facilities now bring the inhabitants of Utah within fifty-four hours' travel of Omaha, and within forty-eight hours' travel of the Pacific coast. Supplies of food can be brought from the ends of the earth, provided there are valuable exports from the Territory of native products. To discourage, then, the development of the mineral wealth of the Territory, and endeavor to force manufactures into existence which the soil, climate and situation will not sustain without great loss—shows but little sagacity on the part of the advocates of that policy. "The future of Utah depends upon the development of her mineral resources."

The minerals consist mostly of base metals, of which lead is the chief, carrying silver, and in some cases gold, in quantities varying from a few ounces to one hundred and fifty ounces of silver to the ton. Assays have been made from the ore taken from the Silveropolis mines, in East canon, owned and worked by Walker Brothers and others, of twenty thousand dollars per ton. Shipments of a number of car loads of ore have been made from this mine, that yielded a net return of $6,666 per ton. Ore has been taken from the Shamrock mine, in East canon, that assayed as high as $27,000 per ton. Shipments have been made from this mine which have given returns of from $1,800 to $5,600 per ton. The celebrated "Emma" mine, in Little Cottonwood canon, is now yielding daily $8,000 worth of ore, though it is capable of producing double that amount when properly worked. The Tintic mines are also doing well, and attracting the attention of Californians and others.

BINGHAM CANON.

The Main street of Bingham canon commences five miles from the business center, and is about fifty feet in width, on an average, and points to almost every point of the compass. When leaving Salt Lake City for Bingham, you keep a southwest course, and when in the town of Bingham you find the street running directly north and south. Bingham canon is the only place in Utah where placer mining has flourished. Some parties here are taking out from thirty to thirty-five dollars to the man per day. Over one million of dollars in gold has been taken out of Bingham gulch within six years. The mines of Bingham are in a quartzite formation, and are large, continuous veins, that will take years to work out. The houses of Bingham are mostly built of logs and one story high. You find them erected in almost every style of architecture, from Corinthian to the latest modernized plans, and some sport signs as follows: *Wasin Dane Ere; Resturan* &c., &c. There are some good buildings here, among them the Bingham House, which, by the way, is an excellent hotel for a mining camp, and another large house is in course of erection. There are two stores that do a very good business, also a saw-mill and smelting furnace, and another smelter in course of erection. Every one seems merry here, from the post-boy, Joe Goddard, to the oldest man or woman; all seem to enjoy life, and appear to be as happy as the beautiful stream that ripples through the center of the principal street of Bingham. Your correspondent has been fully initiated into the ways of the miners of Bingham. Last Saturday evening I made the acquaintance of an old miner from Pennsylvania, who invited me to take a walk, which invitation was accepted, and in crossing the principal stream of the canon on a plank, my guide, being a little under the influence of *spiritus frumenti*, got in the stream and I followed. He then impudently inquired if my boots would hold water. I got through all right, however, and was shortly afterwards taken in charge by another Pennsylvanian who brought me to a dance in a large house, intended for a hotel, and which was being inaugurated. There I beheld the sturdy miner and buxom lass tripping the light fantastic toe to the music of a pair of violins. My initiation, however, was not complete until the following day, when out carriage riding with a party, the carriage upset and spilled us out without doing material injury.

To show you how coolly things are taken in this country, while your correspondent was lying at the bottom of the gulch, Captain Jinks, with the most imperturbable spirit, placidly inquired if *the bottle was safe*, not thinking for a moment of our bruises and sprains.

A stage runs daily from Salt Lake City to Bingham; also a pony express. A number of silver mines are in active operation here, throwing out large quantities of ore, many tons of which are sold upon the *dump*, whilst a large portion of it is hauled to Salt Lake City, and then shipped east by the Union Pacific Railroad.

W. V. D.

EARLY DAYS OF RAILROADING.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Oldest Conductor in Pennsylvania.

[From the Columbia, Pa., Courant.

Captain Wm. Hambright, one of the passenger conductors on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is at this time the oldest employee in that capacity, having been in active service longer than any other conductor in the State. He is yet as smart and active as many of our young men at twenty-one. He runs regularly every alternate day on the train leaving Columbia at 8:20 A. M., and conducts the Columbia accommodation to Lancaster the intervening time. He is a strict disciplinarian—likes every one of his subordinates to perform their respective duties to the letter; and will have things right and run his train on time if it can be accomplished at all. He may, perhaps, sometimes, seem to the passenger, grump and harsh, but he never loses his self-control or manliness. He is always the same gentlemanly conductor, though stern and resolute when necessity demands it. When he addresses a passenger or an employee he means what he says, especially when he lowers that dark brow.

Mr. Hambright was born in the city of Lancaster, and is now sixty-two years of age. In early life he followed the humble, though significant occupation of printer. He stuck type on the Lancaster *Gazette*, with Hugh Maxwell, and the knowledge he received while employed at the "Art preservative of all Arts" he asserts he never will forget. Indeed, he looks back with pride and satisfaction to the days when he inked the type with "boxing gloves," and pulled the rounce of the old "Ramage."

In conversation with the gentleman, a few evenings since, he gave us some interesting reminiscences relative to railroading in "ye olden time." Mr. Hambright commenced his career as conductor by taking the first train (horse cars) out of Lancaster in 1833, after which time he run regularly, and has been employed nearly all the time since, as passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He then acted as conductor, brakeman and greaser; his compensation being eighteen dollars per month which was considered good wages at that time. His train of horse cars would leave Lancaster at five o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at five o'clock the next morning, making twelve hours for the journey; and the fare charged was $3 50. Stoppages were frequent, fresh horses being employed every fifteen or twenty miles. At times they would be greatly detained by the severity of the weather, the winters in those times being much colder than at the present day. There was no fire in the cars, and when a stop was made to change horses, the conductor would make for the nearest hay stack or barn for the purpose of procuring straw or hay to strew over the floor of the cars in order to make his passengers more comfortable—himself riding outside, the cars generally being packed so full that he could scarcely gain admission. Down grade the horses were always kept at a full run. Horseflesh was very cheap then—sometimes five very good animals could be purchased for $100. In the year 1835 a locomotive, built by Norris, was brought from Philadelphia to Lancaster in wagons; (why it was not brought by rail we did not learn); however, the wonderful machine was put upon the track, and fired up in presence of an immense assemblage of spectators. It appears the enterprise was not very successful, as it would run a short distance and then halt; then a number of muscular men would lend their assistance by pushing. Every device was resorted to to make the "critter" go, but all to no purpose. Sometime after this three small engines were purchased in England and sent over, which answered all purposes for which they were intended, one of which is in use at the present time in York, Pa., sawing wood.

The Harrisburg and Portsmouth Railroad, as was then called, being laid on string pieces of wood, using flat bar iron fastened down with spikes, it was necessary to carry hammer and spikes on the engine. Very often spikes would come out from the end of the bar, causing the ends of the same to stick up, which were termed "snake heads," and the engineer would be obliged to stop and spike down before attempting to pass over. Information had to be given the engineer, before starting, where stops were to be made. Our informant thought that method of stopping the train entirely too troublesome and inconvenient. (Here we may state that to Mr. Hambright belongs the credit of inventing the bell and rope system, for signaling engineers.) He got permission from his "boss" to put his idea of the thing into practicable shape. Procuring a rope and common door bell, he attached the latter near the engineer (no house being over the locomotive at that time), then stretched the rope over the top of the cars. Ever after that and up to the present time, bell-ropes have been in vogue, though in a more approved style than the one just described.

Conductors were not required to make reports at the end of each trip, as is now practiced; they would hand over the gold and silver—perhaps two or three hundred dollars or more—to the clerk, who would enter it in a book provided for the purpose, somewhat in this wise: "Conductor Hambright, so many dollars," and that was all the formality about it. Checks for baggage were not used, but when the cars arrived in Columbia or Philadelphia, the conductor would open the car door for the delivery of baggage, &c., to the passengers who crowded around and secured their parcels by answering, "Mine," to the conductor's interrogatory, "Whose trunk is this?" which was kept up until all disappeared. If a trunk was marked "B," it was to go by boat; if "S," it was to go by stage line. Strange to say, there was not as much baggage lost then as now.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SEIGE OF PARIS.

A Romance of the Tombs—Nine Years Betrothed.

[From the New York Standard.]

An interesting couple, named Francis Freis and Elize Eugenie Hammermann, presented themselves before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, for the purpose of being joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, which the Justice very cheerfully performed. The bridegroom first met the bride in Paris nine years since, and as he was about to emigrate to America, they exchanged vows, and he faithfully promised that he would return and marry her in the year 1870. He reached Paris while the Prussian army was beleaguring the city, and the couple found it impossible either to leave it or find any one to perform the marriage; all was confusion and excitement, in which priests as well as laymen were involved. They witnessed innumerable sanguinary scenes in the streets of Paris, but after the most desperate efforts finally succeeded in getting out of the city, and embarked for New York, where, it is hoped, their married life may be peaceful and happy.

PSALMS VS. HYMNS.

Scene in the Famous Stuart Case—The Assembly at Ephesus Over Again.

[From Judge Williams's Charge in the Stuart Case at Philadelphia.]

But, in order to determine which is the corporation, we must trace the history of the congregation through the difficulties and troubles which led to the separation; ascertain, if we can, its causes; see what have been the acts of the respective parties, and what has been the action of the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as it may have a bearing on the question, and in this way determine, if possible, whether the relators or defendants constitute its Board of Trustees. The congregation, as the evidence shows, was organized about the year 1800, and obtained its charter of incorporation in 1816. It first met for worship in a private dwelling house; next in a school house; then in a small church on St. Mary street; after that, in a church on Eleventh street, and in 1854 it began to worship in a church, then newly erected by its members, on Broad street, where it continued to worship in peace and harmony until the commencement of the differences which led to its separation in 1868. The first difficulty of which we have heard arose from the giving of communion service by one of its elders (Mr. George H. Stuart) to a member of a Presbyterian church not in ecclesiastical connection with his congregation. The next cause of offense was the singing of hymns in the colored mission school, under the charge of some of the members, but having no ecclesiastical connection with the congregation. But it is obvious that these differences were not the occasion of the schism which afterward took place. It would seem to have had its origin in the apprehension or belief on the part of that portion of the congregation represented by the relators that it was the purpose and design of the defendants and those whom they represent, to do away with the exclusive use of the Psalms in singing God's praise, and to introduce the singing of hymns in their public social worship; an apprehension or belief which the evidence shows to have been wholly unfounded, however otherwise it may have seemed to the relators and their friends at the time, and however it may have arisen. The evidence shows that a hymn was never sung in the public social worship of the congregation at any time; and that neither the pastor nor any of the elders or other members of the congregation had any intention of introducing the singing of hymn as a part of the public social worship of the church. But the impression undoubtedly prevailed that there was such a design, and the discussion which took place at the meetings called for the purpose of considering "the basis of union" proposed for adoption by the Philadelphia National Union Convention, developed the fact that there were two rival antagonistic parties in the church, ready to try their strength on the first occasion; and an opportunity was presented at the election for trustees in January, 1868. It is evident, from the very large numbers in attendance at this meeting, that the congregation was greatly excited, and many of them seem to have thought that the question of the singing of psalms to the exclusion of hymns was involved in the elections; for this, as has been testified, was their rallying, or battle cry. We may marvel at this; for the result of the election, whatever it might be, could have no possible effect or bearing on the question of singing Psalms or hymns whatever. It was a matter with which the trustees had nothing to do; the religious services of the congregation being entirely under the control and direction of its pastor and session, subject to the established order and usages of the Church. By the express provisions of the charter; the power of the trustees extends only to the temporalities of the Church in taking care of the property of the congregation; and without the authority of a majority of the congregation the trustees cannot expend a sum exceeding one hundred dollars. Their whole duty consists in taking care of the Church buildings and other property belonging to the congregation, renting the pews, collecting the pew rents, and paying the expenses—a duty which would have been discharged with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the congregation by the candidates on either ticket, and yet a matter of such little moment to the congregation as it would seem, was made the occasion of separating one portion of the congregation from the other. Heretofore divisions in other churches have been caused by a radical difference of opinion in matters of faith, doctrine, church order or government; but this congregation of believers, belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which traces its history back through the times of the solemn league and covenant to the reformation, which was commenced by John Knox, this Church of the Old Covenanters, which came out of great tribulation and so many of whose members sealed their testimony to the faith with their blood, and "the echo of whose persecution rings through Scotland to this hour," was rent in twain and divided asunder on the question whether George Gordon, John Bickerstaff and their associates on the written ticket, or James Graham, Thomas Johnston, and their associates on the printed ticket, should have charge of its temporalities. But so it was to be. Both parties met in a high state of excitement, one party anxious to enter on the work of balloting in the shortest possible time; the other intent upon first obtaining an expression of opinion of the congregation in favor of its pastor, and hoping, perhaps, to gain something by the delay. And then commenced that scene of discord, uproar and confusion, described by the witnesses, when some said one thing and some another, as in that Assembly at Ephesus, whose uproar the town clerk could with difficulty appease.

BEN WADE.

His Common Sense in the San Domingo Business.

Gen. Boynton, who went out with the San Domingo Commission, has written for the Cincinnati *Gazette* an account of the part played in the expedition by Ben Wade, one of the Commissioners. He says: So far as the official portion of the party was concerned, he was its brains and practical director. His associates were very able in their way. It was not an ability, however, that could work on hour after hour with steady purpose and definite plan, holding the work prescribed by the resolution solely in view, and bending every effort to perform it with the utmost promptness consistent with such thoroughness as was possible. His common sense in the matter soon caused him to be regarded by all on board the Tennessee as the one leading spirit of the Commission, including its numerous Secretaries and its flourishing Pickwick Club—the scientific corps. Like the king about to go to war, he calculated from the start about how long a time, considering the degree of completeness which could be expected, and the money and other means which had been placed at his codtrol, could be devoted to the work. While there were no direct intimations from Washington regarding the time it was expected would be consumed, the ship in its mess stores and other similar matters had been fitted out for six weeks only. And so from the first he measured the work under each head by the time he regarded as at his disposal, and tried to give a suitable portion to each branch of the inquiry. From first to last, those who had known Mr. Wade for many years in Washington were surprised at his vigor of mind, as well as strength of body. He seemed younger and stronger, both mentally and physically, than when he vacated the Vice President's chair in the Senate. Quiet and rest have restored the waste which the severe political duties of the war and its succeeding years had caused, and to-day, for any public work which may be demanded of him, he is both younger and stronger, and in mind and body more vigorous, than when he left the service.

Mr. Wade, continues Gen. Boynton, was the horror of all sticklers for stiff diplomatic forms. Where he was expected to stand on the right of some Dominican or Haytien dignitary, he was pretty certain to be found on the left, or even behind, if he could hear better, or have a clearer idea of the proceedings. If it was hot, he left his beaver at his room and wore a straw hat, and carried his yellow sun umbrella into the very presence of royalty itself. It was a very difficult matter to crowd him into a swallow-tailed coat, even when some with him believed in the bottom of their hearts that without proper gloves, cravats and coats the possibility of annexation would vanish into thin air. When the commission called in state upon Baez, Wade went up to the "palace" in white canvas shoes. When the Tennessee beat to quarters, dressed all its officers in cocked hats, dress coats, epaulettes and all the plumes and tinsel the regulations prescribed, and received Baez with the same salute to which the Queen of England or the President of the United States would be entitled, Mr. Wade dropped a book he was reading, and made haste to the gangway in his red easy slippers and easy coat, to welcome Baez as he came over the side. When calling formally on President Saget, of Hayti, he went up in straw hat, alpaca sack coat and white canvas shoes, and talked to all the bedizzened and lace covered dignitaries of that great minstrel show, called a government, as a plain man would talk to those of whom he had some definite things to ask—at which these minstrels affected to be shocked, and declared they had been insulted.

Throughout he was the plain, practical matter of fact man. His self possession, and hard common sense never deserted him. Those who had known him longest and admired him always, were most surprised at the vigor he displayed and the executive ability he proved himself in so large a degree to possess; though they had ever credited him with no small portion of either. Where daily and hourly contact served to dwarf others, he steadily grew in the respect and esteem of all. As to the duty he was sent to perform, it was honesty of purpose that marked his course rather than the partisan support of annexation that has been widely attributed to him. And when the whole work was over, and the report made, he more than any other one man, is believed here to have decided the President to do what was so gracefully done to remove the whole matter from the list of questions which were distracting the party.

A RAILROAD NOVELTY.

A Track with Only One Rail.

[From the Portsmouth (Ohio) Tribune.]

We published some time since a description of a new railway invented by J. C. Crew, Steubenville, Ohio, which we have thought deserves some consideration. It is stated that a railway of this description can be built at one-tenth the cost of the ordinary railroads, which would be about the average cost of our turnpikes per mile. At first thought a railway, with cars and locomotive propelled upon one rail, strikes the reader as an impossibility, but a description of the plan makes it appear more plausible. The model, carrying a car upon which three persons rode, is constructed of one iron road, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, mounted at the apex of a pyramid, with a wooden base eleven inches in width and seven inches high. The editor of the Steubenville *Herald* says the train moved as smoothly as flowing water, and he was impressed with the cheapness and safety of the system. The secret of this peculiar tramway consists in its revolving flange, which renders it impossible to leave the track. In a word, it is a combination of safety, speed and cheapness, while it can ascend steep grades and turn short curves with ease and safety.

THE BURNS CASE.

An Unfounded Accusation.

The charge against James Burns, the river man, who was arrested on Friday last, on complaint of Mary Evans, for having in his possession $15,000 in counterfeit money, was brought to a sudden termination yesterday, before Commissioner McCandless. The entire crew of the "Coal Valley" appeared, ready to testify in Burns' behalf, and the man Briggs who told Mary Evans that Burns had the money, testified that the whole thing was a joke. The men had been teasing the chambermaid, and had got her min so impressed with the belief that Burns had a large amount of the "queer," that she noised the fact abroad when she came into port. The Commissioner promptly discharged the defendant from custody. It is rather serious joking to make criminal charges in the ears of ignorant people, and not a little dangerous for officers of the law to receive information and commit to prison on unsupported hearsay.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* is hurling masses of figures at the Chicago *Tribune*, relating to the growth of the grain trade of the former city over the latter, and sums up as follows: "Now, here is what we claim: A steady increase in the grain trade for St. Louis, and *a steady decrease in the same trade for Chicago* compared with *all* previous years. Can the *Tribune* deny it? We are well aware that Chicago will receive more grain in May than this city, but it will receive *less* for May, 1871, than it did for May 1870, while we shall receive *more* than we did for 1870. Are the above figures exceptional? Is not the *Tribune* satisfied? If not we will go back to January 1, and print the weekly receipts of the two cities side by side to date, and rest assured the showing would be all the greater in favor of the growth of the St. Louis grain trade."

KU-KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

Authentic Account of a Barbarous Outrage—A Citizen Fired Upon, Dragged from His Hotel and Lashed, Because He was a Northern Man with Northern Principles.

From Berea, Kentucky, is communicated, by entirely responsible parties, an account of an outrage by the Ku-Klux upon a worthy farmer residing in that place. Its entire truthfulness is vouched for by two professors in Berea College, a minister and a Justice of the Peace. The victim of barbarity was a Mr. W. W. Wheeler. He states that on the 14th of March he went, with his wife and little daughter, to Fitchburg, in Estill county, on business. They visited, on the next day, acquaintances among the colored people, some of whom had been students at Berea, and took dinner with a colored family. At night Mr. Wheeler attended prayer meeting at the colored church, and while returning alone to the hotel where he stopped, he was accosted by two men, who called out, "Hold on, you are the man we want to see." Replying, "I don't want to see you," he passed on. The men then rushed up to him, crying, "Surrender! surrender!" He ran and was fired at. Two or three other men sprang from the roadside, and also fired after him. In running Mr. Wheeler stumbled and fell over a cinder pile, when the assailants ceased firing, doubtless supposing that he had been hit. He reached his hotel and retired, without informing his wife of what had transpired. What came next he thus relates:

About two or three o'clock we were awakened by confusion in front of the hotel, and heard voices calling, "Open the door." I looked cautiously out and saw, by the light of the furnace fires, twenty or thirty men in line, some or all with guns. Several were soon at our door shaking it violently and calling, "Open the door; you shan't be hurt." My wife said, "Oh, what shall we do?" "Pray," said I; "Jesus will take care of me." Knowing that resistance would be worse than useless, I opened the door. There stood the landlord with a light, and a half dozen men who seized me, dragged me down stairs and rushed me barefoot over the cinders. The leader shouted: "Fall in; file left, double quick." Meantime the leader pounded me with his fist, uttering the most terrible curses and oaths. In reply to some threats of theirs I said, "I love Jesus, and he will take care of me." "Yes," said they, "you Methodist hypocrite, you'll see how Jesus will take care of you when you are hanging twenty feet high." I said, "You may hang me, but you cannot harm me." About a quarter of a mile from town they halted at a large log. The leader seized me by the hair, another by the feet, and stretched me over the log, and two strong men began to whip me with two large hickory whips. After they had struck me several times, I counted thirty-nine blows, when they stopped for a parley. The only accusation against me was that I was a Northern man with Northern principlas; that I associated with "niggers," and had come to establish a "nigger" school. I told them I was formerly from Michigan, and held Northern principles, but had no intention of establishing a colored school. They said: "You must give up your principles." I replied: "I can not." "Then we will whip them out of you." "This," said I, "you can not do." "Then we will hang you." I said: "This will not kill my principles." They added a dozen lashes, then took me to a spring, and at my request, let me drink. They asked if I had a family, and if I wished to write to them. I said: "If I never hoped to see them again I would." The officers retired for consultation, and determined to give me ten more lashes and an hour to leave town. As my business was done, and we were expecting to go at daylight, I promised to leave within the time. "Now boys," they said, "give it to him." I folded my arms and they gave me ten lashes about my shoulders. I was very thankful that I could receive the blows upon a new place. Having sworn most awful vengeance if I should ever reveal their names, they let me go. It was so dark I could not distinguish any face.

While I was gone from the hotel my wife entreated in vain for some persons to follow after me. Though there were twenty or thirty lodgers at the hotel, and many of the company's hands within easy call, no one seemed inclined to do anything about it.

MILLIONS OF SEALS.

The Poor Men of New Foundland Becoming Rich in a Fortnight.

[Dispatch from St. Johns, N. F.]

After a lapse of more than twenty years of general unprogressiveness and poverty, the dull city of St. Johns was aroused this morning by a report that gladdened every heart and sent a thrill of excitement over the whole island. A steamship, the Nimrod, belonging to Job Brothers & Co., was said to be in the bay, awaiting wind enough to bear her into the harbor of St. Johns, as her boilers were unavailable, the bunkers being literally stuffed with seal skins. On her arrival we learned that her precious cargo was 28,000 seals—the largest number ever known to have been captured.

The vesels and steamships, whose arrival I have already announced, trimmed their rigging with bunting from stem to stern, and with signal guns fired a long-continued salute to the champion of the fleet—in fact of all sailing crafts the world over. The captain of the Nimrod says that he left St. John's harbor on the 1st ult., and with a favorable southwesterly breeze behind him, steered northward. After sailing through clear water for several days he struck the ice on the 7th of March. Owing to a severe gale he was compelled to lay to forty-eight hours, after which the ice was found to be broken up and the Nimrod could steer in the probable direction of the mass of the seals. On the 17th, St. Patrick's day, the watch at the masthead gave the welcome cry, "Seals ahead," whereupon the firemen were ordered to quicken the fires. In another hour the Nimrod was an island amid an ocean of seals. In six days afterward she was loaded and bore up for home.

The excitement that prevails can only be estimated when you consider what must have been the *furore* on the discovery of gold in Australia and California; for certainly this is the Golconda of the North Atlantic this year. You will also take into account the wretchedness of our condition for the past fifteen years, which fact will render us the more joyful, while you must not forget our independence in spite of the misery of our people in rejecting the terms of Union with Canada. What a haul Canada would have out of us this year had she caught us in her net.

A few hours after the arrival of the Nimrod, the steamship Hector hove in sight. Yet a few hours, and we learned the amazing fact that she carried with her 21,500 seals—an amount that in old times would be called a fairy-land tale. The captain of the Hector announces that in the ice off which he loaded, he communicated with more than fifty sail of vessels all loding or laden. The merchants of St. John's are compelled to extend their premises, and build temporary vats for the rendering of the enormous quantity of oil consigned to them. In the harbor of St. John's there are now eleven arrivals from the seal fishery, and their average catch is 21,000, making the extraordinary total of 241,000 seals, more than the entire catch of any one season, though over a hundred vessels are yet to arrive at St. Johns.

In Harbor Grace the success of the seal hunters has been equally great. The total catch of four steamships now arrived at that port exceeds 100,000 seals, while 150 vessels belonging there are yet to be heard from.

Each steamship carries about 500 men, and all will make another trip this season—a fact never previously known. As yet the wages and share of each seal hunter may be estimated at $1,500. All this has been earned by the heads of many poor families since March 1st. You may expect cheap furs this year, and no dearth of oil for your machinery and manufactories.

A DESPERATE DEED.

Two Ruffians Gag and Bind a Sick Woman and Rob a Dwelling—They Escape Detection by Being Masked.

A robbery, exceeding in boldness and daring anything of the kind that has occurred here recently, took place at the house of Mr. Thomas Rogers, on Larkin's alley, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Ormsby borough, about four o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Rogers enjoined secresy upon all who knew of the occurrence, having suspicioned certain persons, on whom he hoped eventually to fasten the offense, but yesterday the particulars leaked out. There are two accounts of the affair afloat, the first of which is as follows:

Last Friday Mrs. Rogers gave birth to a child, and a girl was employed to take care of her, during her confinement. Wednesday morning, between three and four o'clock, Rogers, who is an employee at the American Iron Works, was summoned by one of the men to go to work. He left the house about four o'clock, leaving his wife asleep, and the servant girl, also asleep, beside her in the bed. As Mr. R. left the house he saw two men in the alley; they spoke to him and passed on. The man who called him said he saw them there when he went to call Mr. Rogers.

Soon after Mrs. R. was awakened by hearing some one in the room, and two men, both masked, were discovered by her bedside. Before she could give any alarm they placed a gag in her mouth and bound her hand and foot. Her husband had been paid a day or two before, and the pocketbook, containing forty or fifty dollars, was under her pillow. The robbers took the money and some other articles and went away, leaving Mrs. Rogers bound and gagged. Through the whole transaction the servant girl lay motionless and apparently asleep. It is reported that chloroform had been administered to her before Mrs. Rogers awoke.

A considerable time elapsed before the girl recovered her senses or awoke. She discovered the condition of her mistress, and released her as soon as possible. Mrs. Rogers thinks that if she had lain without help fifteen minutes longer she would have died. As it was, she was very much exhausted, and is said to have been in a very critical condition all day Wednesday, having been insensible for a while. She was better yesterday, though still very feeble.

Another account states that Mrs. Rogers heard some one enter the room and go to the bureau where the money was. She thought it was her husband, and called to him to know if he had forgotten anything. Thereupon another man, with a mask over his face, and whom she had not previously noticed, seized hold of her, flourishing a huge knife and threatening to kill her if she made any outcry, gagged and bound her hands and foot, and tied her to the bed by means of a blanket. She tried to awaken the girl sleeping along side of her, but did not succeed, and she awoke herself after the robbers had gone.

The matter, as stated, was kept secret by Mr. Rogers, who believed he could ferret out the perpetrators without the aid of the police, and hence the reason of it not reaching us sooner. Yesterday, however, Mr. Rogers visited Mayor Brush, related the facts in relation to the affair, and communicated his suspicions. The Mayor informed him that, while they might not be incorrect or without ground, nevertheless there was not sufficient to warrant the lodging of an information, at least for the present. He advised Mr. Rogers to follow up his suspicions, and perhaps he might be enabled to discover such testimony as would prove them to be correct. The robbery was a high handed and most outrageous one, and should the perpetrators be arrested, they should receive the severest punishment that can possibly be meted them.

REMARKABLE CASE.

Insanity Cured by a Surgical Operation.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Some months ago a colored man named Tyler, was brought to the Central Lunatic Asylum suffering from insanity of the most furious and dangerous character, resulting from the kick of a horse, which crushed the skull and pushed down a large piece of bone upon the brain. His condition required the severest restraint, and it was found necessary to confine him to a close cell and to keep him in handcuffs, and even then he found opportunities to attack his attendants. Dr. Conrad, the superintendent, then called the attention of Dr. Hunter McGuire to the case, and Dr. McG., after an examination, determined to attempt the removal of the bone, which was pressing upon and into the brain. The operation was successfully performed, and a piece two and half inches long and one inch wide was removed. This was three months ago, and though previous to this time the patient had been constantly having epileptic fits, and has many as three or four per day, he has wholly recovered from them. There is now no insanity, and though the mind is considerably enfeebled, its power is fast returning. The wound caused by the surgical operation, has cured up, and the man is walking about without restraint and promises to get entirely well. He has no recollection what has occurred during the seven years—the period of his insanity being an entire blank in his memory. The case is an exceedingly interesting one to surgeons and physiologists, and the cure—for it is now safe to characterize it as a cure—is one of the most remarkable ones on record.

OFFICIAL LOOSENESS.

The County Commissioners Admonished—Official Looseness Won't Do.

[From the South Side (Birmingham) Ledger.]

How loosely the County Commissioners have conducted their business as a "license court" is but too plainly indicated by recent proceedings. The citizens, or rather the attorneys acting for them, in their special efforts to secure the enforcement of the law, have succeeded in demonstrating most clearly that it has been disregarded to an extent which many may have been slow to believe possible in this usually well ordered community. The developments within the last two weeks confirm our observations on the tavern-license business during the political campaign last fall. Judge Stowe inquired "Why are the Commissioners not indicted?" after considering certain irregularities brought to the attention of the Court. The inquiry is not at all to be wondered at, as it was doubtless prompted by plain evidence of official shortcoming.

What will eventually come of the present agitation, or of the investigation which it seems certain must follow, of course remains to be seen. Applicants for tavern license seem to be taken greatly by surprise at the turn affairs have taken; yet but few of them are so blind as not to see or appreciate fully the fact that their good friends, the Commissioners have heretofore been, to use an old phrase, "more liberal than the law allows." In their indignation some of them have already let fall intimations of a decidedly damaging character, and the indications are that the Commissioners may yet come before the court in the way indicated by Judge Stowe.

[From the same paper.]

The abuses brought to light by the committee of citizens now engaged in an effort to secure proper observance of the tavern license law are almost incredible. Aside from the frauds and reckless swearing of many of the liquor dealers, there are shown to be gross violations of the law by the authorities themselves. Among other provisions of the statute are these, that the application shall be made in open court after due notice has been given to the public, and that the applicant shall have at least eight beds in his tavern for the accommodation of travelers. Of the applications examined in a single day, it appears that ten were openly refused in the presence of the committee, and afterward granted privately. One man said he could put up eight beds if necessary, and his application was of course refused. That night the word "refused" was scratched out and the word "granted" interlined. The other cases were similar. Eating house licenses were granted on tavern license petitions, and other abuses daily flagrant were unearthed. The leaders in this movement do not propose to interfere with any one legitimately engaged in the business of hotel keeping; but they are determined to secure fair observance of the law, and in carrying out this purpose they are sustained by a strong public sentiment.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

A Man Nearly Torn to Pieces by a Jackass.

[From the McArthur (Ohio) Record, March 23.]

Charles Brown, Sr., a gentleman aged upwards of sixty years, and well known throughout this section of the State as one of our leading citizens, came very near losing his life last Sunday by a jack belonging to Edmund Wolf. Mr. Brown had called at Mr. Wolf's house, and not finding him at home, started across a field after him. On the way over he stopped at a pair of bars to look at a jack which was grazing in an adjoining field. The animal had been somewhat of a pet, but upon this occasion he exhibited his treacherous disposition by jumping over the bars, knocking Mr. Brown down in his leap, seizing him by the chin and throat with his teeth, tearing out a portion of the flesh, nearly baring the windpipe, at the same time falling upon and stamping his breast with his knees. Mr. Brown kept his presence of mind, caught the animal by the nostrils and choked him off, but he renewed the attack immediately, biting and mangling the lower portion of the left arm and hand in a terrible manner, Mr. B. choking him off at first and the jack renewing the attack. But he was now bleeding freely, the left arm was powerless, and he was fast losing his power of defense. The unequal contest could have lasted but a moment longer, when luckily Mr. Frank Dowd, who was passing, heard his cries and ran to his assistance, and beat the jack off with a rail which he took from the fence.

After getting the jack off him, Mr. Brown walked a few steps to the fence, where his strength failed him, and an express was procured which conveyed him to his home, where he now lies in a very precariour condition. He rests as well as could be expected, complains of feeling sore inwardly. Drs. Wolf and Rannells think that there are no internal injuries, and while they do not consider that he is out of danger, they think that he will survive his injuries, with the probability of the loss of the use of his left hand.

The jack is of pure Spanish blood, and has always been a pet, his mother dying when he was but a few days old. He has always been regarded as the most docile and at the same time the most cowardly animal on the place, which makes his owners entirely unable to explain his vicious disposition, as shown in this attack, unless he has been plagued and annoyed by the good-for-nothing boys who run over the hills on Sundays, tearing down fences, tormenting people's stock, and committing every other species of mischief.

A ROYAL SCENE.

To Marry a Princess Does Not Make a Man a Prince.

Describing the scene at the dedication of the Royal Albert Hall, in London, the New York *Tribune* correspondent says: The Queen came at 12:30. What the programme said should be done was done, the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Committee receiving Her Majesty as she descended from her carriage, and escorting her to the door through which the great multitude of hushed spectators were waiting to see her appear. As she entered, the whole audience rose and organ and orchestra broke out together in the strains of the national anthem. For a moment the Queen halted on the upper step and just within the curtained doorway, curtseying low to the silent homage which the great audience was paying. Then she advanced, conducted by the Prince of Wales, quite slowly down the center of the hall between the lines of yeomen. She wore, as she always wears, a black dress; this time a plain morning dress of black silk, with black bonnet and gloves. The Princess of Wales followed in a robe of ruby-colored velvet, and bonnet of the same. Her husband came as Colonel of Hussars, in a jacket laced and frogged as only Hussar jackets in this world are, not suiting his stout figure. The Princes was accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in what looked like an Austrian cavalry uniform, all white. The Princess of Wales is pretty and popular, but to-day most eyes are turned on a figure that follows, all clad in white silk, with vail and bonnet of white, and a wreath of orange blossoms about her forehead. It is the bride of last week, the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, by whose side walks her brother, Prince Arthur, and not her husband. For to marry a Princess does not make a man a Prince, and royal etiquette thinks nothing of putting asunder bride and bridegroom. The Marquis, looking more boyish than ever, walks some ranks behind his wife, stands apart from her when they have reached the dais, and afterward, when the whole party go up to their boxes, cannot even sit in the same box with her. Nobody seems to be troubled about it, yet there in the Cabinet-box is that proud Duke of Argyll looking down on the curious scene, and one would really like to know what *he* thinks of the social law that ranges his son so far below his son's wife.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Pendleton the Coming Man for the Democracy of the Great West.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints a letter dated "Missouri, April 8th," reviewing the Presidential situation, from a Democratic stand point. In respect to Hendricks, his general popularity, unexceptionable private character, and respectability as a statesman, are acknowledged, but his coalition with Tammany and affiliation with the bondholders are mentioned as objections urged against him, besides the fact that he does not represent the distinctive doctrines which the Democratic party must maintain in the contest of 1872. Thurman's ability as a jurist and experience as a statesman commend him to favor, but his presence in the Senate is regarded as a public necessity, only to be dispensed with in the contingency of his transfer to the Supreme Bench of the United States. Blair, F. P., is regarded as commanding "the approval of every fearless Democrat in the country." Yet while many urge his nomination, others are loth to forget his erratic career anterior and during the war; But *the* choice of the trans-Mississippi valley, says the letter-writer, is George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, whose friends claim for him a popular strength enjoyed by no other statesman in that region. This outlook of the Democratic Pesidential situation is based upon the combination of a "promiscuous company of intelligent gentlemen," representing the popular Democratic feeling of the Great West.

MADMAN'S FREAK.

Chokes His Mother to Death, Buries Her Body, and Then Fires the Premises.

Moses S. Terwilliger, residing with his family in the town of Shawangunk, N. Y., on Saturday night of last week, arose soon after retiring, went to his mother's bedside and, putting his arm around her neck, choked her to death. He then carried the body into the cellar, covered it with a blanket, and returned to bed. On Sunday morning, after preparing his breakfast, he set fire to the barn, which was totally consumed. The sparks in the meantime communicated to the house, and that too began to burn. This was about eleven o'clock A. M., and the fire attracted the attention of some persons on their way to church. They at once proceeded to the scene, and attempted to enter the house, but the door was locked. Terwilliger was inside, and responding to their call, told them they could not enter. They then burst in the door, and were about entering the house when Terwilliger knocked one of them down. He was soon secured, however. At first he refused to tell where his mother was, but finally said if they would let him up he would show them. They did so, and he led them to the cellar, where the body lay. They attempted to raise it and carry it out, when Terwilliger again attacked them. He was once more subdued, and he and the body of the murdered woman carried out just as the roof of the building fell in. Terwilliger is fifty-seven years of age, and had been crazy for some time. The murdered woman was about eighty-three years of age.

A NEW WONDER.

Natural Gas as a Motive Power.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

Yesterday morning (April 9) Mr. J. B. Knight, agent of the Watertown Steam Engine Company sunk a drove well in the rear of his office, with a view to getting a supply of water, and when at the depth of forty-six feet a sudden and very powerful draft of gas was observed to flow from the mouth of the pipe. He immediately closed the pipe, thinking to utilize this gas for illuminating purposes, but found the pressure too great, when the idea then struck him to direct it into the boiler of one of his engines and experiment with it in making steam. But no sooner had the connection been made than the engine began to run entirely by the pressure of the gas acting upon the piston, at a pressure of twelve pounds to the square inch; and so it continued all day yesterday, giving no sign of exhaustion. Here is a discovery. A motive power which costs absolutely nothing, sufficient to be made available in running many kinds of light machinery, perfectly controllable and seemingly inexhaustible. What shall we find next under our city?

The "discovery" is not original in New Orleans. In the Venango oil region gas has been thus utilized for a considerable time, in one instance, at least, an engine being worked by gas alone, without fire or water.

A NEW POET AND A NEW POEM.

The following ballad is the production of Mr. W. M. Carleton, of Hillsdale, Michigan, a young poet who gives unmistakeable evidence of the possession of true lyric genius. His verses have hitherto been chiefly published in the columns of the Toledo *Blade*, in which the following appeared; but we are informed that the conductors of that journal the other day received a letter from the Messrs. Harper, requesting the privilege of copying and illustrating the ballad for their weekly. This will induct him into a wide sphere It is also stated that the author has now a volume of poems in press. Whether Mr. Carleton will be able to sustain himself at his present height of course cannot now be told. The probabilities are in his favor. It is true that there have been many instances of sudden and dazzling poetic blaze, succeeded by a life-time of the most feeble twilight. But the poem which we print below is of so unusual an order of excellence for a young writer, that we are justified in expecting a continuance of his creative power. In some respects it will compare favorably with Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," which it resembles, not however in any slavish sense, but as belonging to the same class. It is very touching—the homely, honest obstinacy which gradually, as the remembrance of his wife's household virtues, and her ministrations in his sickness, and of "the child that was left" to them, melts and softens the old man into tenderness and affection. It is a very beautiful idyl of homespun life, with its infelicities and sanctities, its anxieties and hungers, and longings and loves and cares. There was no separation, we'll go bail—in spite of his determinate purpose and of the lawyer's papers. We hope to hear of the author again.

BETSY AND I ARE OUT.

A FARM BALLAD.

Draw up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I swan! it's hard to tell;
Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well;
I have no other woman—she has no other man,
Only we've lived together as long as we ever can.

So I've talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me;
So we've agreed together that we can't never agree;
Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime;
We've been gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had, for a start;
Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart;
I had my various failings bred in the flesh and bone,
And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing that I remember whereon we disagreed
Was somethin' concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She had kicked the bucket, certain—the question was only—How?
I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a talkin', we both of us was mad,

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke;
But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke,
And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl;
And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pourin' dissensions in our cup;
And so that blamed cow-critter was always a comin' up;
And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got;
But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way;
Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say.
And down on us come the neighbors, a couple dozen strong,
And lent their kindest sarvice for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week—
We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to speak.
And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and fall,
If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me,
And we have agreed together that we can't never agree;
And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine;
And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer,—the very first paragraph,—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half;
For she has helped to earn it, through many a weary day,
And it's nothin' more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam,
But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home.
And I have always determined, and never failed to say,
That Betsey never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There is a little hard money that's a drawin' tol'rable pay:
A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day;
Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at;
Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that.

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much;
Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such.
True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young;
And Betsey was al'ays good to me, excepting with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps;
And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down,
And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a roasted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean,
Her house and kitchen was tidy as any I ever seen;
And I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts,
Exceptin' when we've quarreled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it's all right.
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go.

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur—
That when I am dead at last she shall bring me back to her;
And lay me under the maples I planted years ago,
When she and I was happy, before we quarreled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me;
And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree;
And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer
If we loved each other the better because we have quarreled here.

The Two Sides of the Picture.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, paints the two sides to the picture—rather reality—as follows:

"The present State Government is a miserable failure and a fraud. It is rotten to the core. It is corrupt in every branch. It is unworthy of the support of honest men. It is held together by the 'cohesive power of public plunder.' Its high places are occupied by corrupt and incompetent men to an alarming extent. 'Make hay while the sun shines' is the watchword of the officials. While their hands are into the treasury up to the elbows, they divert attention by howling rebel and getting sympathy at the North under plea of being persecuted men. They say that the opposition to them is because they are loyal, when, in fact, the greater part is because they are dishonest. If the State was ruled by the Prestons and the Hamptons, and they conducted themselves as the present rulers do, there would be as loud a cry to heaven for relief by the tax-payers as there is now.'

* * * * *

I have been in the upper country and know whereof I speak, or I should not speak so plainly. That there is an organization called the Ku-Kluk is true; that it is wide-spread, compact, oath-bound, disciplined, resolute and determined, is true. That it sets at defiance the civil and military authority of the State is true. That they have been the authors of a hundred murders is true, and that not one has been arrested is true. That the militia could not cope with them and had to be disbanded, is also unfortunately true. That there were conflicts between them is true, and that the militia invariably lost men and arms while the Ku-Kluk lost neither is true. That they pay no attention to the President's proclamation for them to "disperse," and that they ride about in the counties where United States troops are stationed as much as formerly, is true.

Money Accumulating in London in Consequence of the Troubles in Paris.

The London correspondent of the New York *Financial Chronicle* says: "A rapid accumulation of money is now taking place in the London market, owing to the distress which has been occasioned by the state of affairs in France. The outward movement which was about to take place has been entirely checked, and there is now an entire absence of an export demand for gold. The arrivals of late have been very considerable, and the result has been that since the news of the disturbances in Paris more than £1,000,000 has been sent into the bank; and there is every indication that the accumulation of gold in the bank vaults will be very considerable. For not only is a stop put to the outflow to France, but numbers are also leaving the country, and are bringing with them all the wealth they have the power of converting into cash. As regards any rise in the bank rate, that is a question about which there can be but one opinion, and the possibility of it may now be entirely dismissed. Indeed, the return of order in Paris and the adhesion of the country to the Thiers government would not, I think, have the effect of inducing our capitalists to give pecuniary aid to France. The want of capacity that the government and the National Assembly have so far shown, and the absence of all signs of authority, and the disposition of the lower classes to profit by the disorders which exist, must render the negotiation of loans on the part of the French a most difficult task. What course she will pursue, and what measures Germany will adopt are certainly difficult questions to reply to."

A Judge Sentencing an Old Schoolmate to be Hanged.

[From the Memphis Sun's Account of the Sentencing of the Cuba Murderers.]

Judge Flippin then spoke as follows: "Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, the same church, and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I would that this cup could pass from me.' But I can not now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement; and must not, and will not, in the future, though other victims may fall, to avenge a violated law. [The Judge then pronounced the sentence that the culprit be hanged, &c.] When Poston was called, both the Judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must have indeed been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death the playmate of his early boyhood days.

Application for Pardon.

An application has been made for the pardon of Abraham Shaffer, who was some weeks since convicted in the United States District Court, of this District, on an indictment for having and dealing in counterfeit national currency, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years. The application is made by Mrs. Shaffer, wife of the prisoner, by letter to Mrs. President Grant, who referred the document to her husband. He referred it to the Attorney General, who forwarded it to District Attorney Swoope for a report in the case. The report was forwarded yesterday. The case attracted considerable interest during the trial, as Mr. Shaffer, the defendant, was very respectably connected and bore an excellent reputation for honesty in the community in which he resided.

A TORONTO paper gives a glowing description of the prospects and production of the Silver Islet mines, on the north shore of Superior. It states that in one instance a mass of nearly pure silver, weighing 2,100 pounds, was blasted out, and a great many fragments of lesser size are daily rewarding the miners. In short the metal is so common that they no longer barrel the ore, but pile it in heaps, to be shipped in bulk, as they would iron or lead. There is said to be a silver lining to every cloud, but we have never heard that this was true, even locally, of every man's pockets. A much larger amount of native silver is annually taken from the copper region than is generally supposed, and it may be possible that the other shore of the great lake has the counterpart of our copper in its silver veins—a physical marvel by no means greater than the existence of pure native copper in such vast masses as are found on Keeweenaw Point.

STATE NEWS.

Among the fruits of a police raid on a Harrisburg bawdy house were five members of the Legislature.

Parties from Reading and New York, it is stated, will soon build a furnace in Cumberland Valley, near Centerville.

Philadelphia has 184 miles of street railway, which cost $5,975,324; 733 cars, and 3,990 horses and mules to draw them. The number of passengers carried during 1870 was 55,400,936; the receipts therefrom $4,095,962; expenses, $2,550,505; taxes paid, $100,874. During the year one person was killed and five injured.

Josiah Davis, a well known merchant of Watkins, died very suddenly last Monday evening. He had attended a Sabbath school festival, and started for home. Not arriving, his wife became alarmed and went to look for him. She found his dead body in a sitting position on the door step of his store.

Mr. L. P. Carnell, of Sylvania, writes as follows to the Bradford *Reporter*, under date of March 27th: "I have a full-blooded Ayrshire cow that gave, from the 5th of this month to the 11th, inclusive, 277½ pounds of milk, from which was made 14 pounds and 14 ounces of butter. Her feed was hay and two quarts of corn and oatmeal per day. She had four quarts of turnips per day the four last days of the seven."

On Saturday evening John McCord, Esq., an old and highly respected resident of North East, Erie county, was taken with apoplexy and died the same night.

Danville proposes to build a $50,000 market house.

The lumber trade of Williamsport is unusually brisk.

A new Democratic paper is about to make its appearance in Connellsville, to be called the *Youghioghenian*, Daniel P. Slentz, editor and proprietor.

The *Genius of Liberty*, the old Democratic organ published at Uniontown, has been purchased by Daniel Paul, C. E. Bailey, W. H. Playford and John Snyder, and will henceforth be under the control of these gentlemen.

A new paper is soon to be started in Jacksonville, Democratic in politics. C. C. Chambers will, it is said, be the editor.

The Cambria Iron Company have been prospecting for iron ore on the farm of G. Bender, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and have been pleased enough to buy the farm for $17,000.

On Saturday morning last the hotel premises of Jacob Busser, near Manheim, Lancaster county, was burglariously entered and the following articles taken: Twelve large demijohns containing whisky, wine, cherry brandy, bitters, &c.; a 21 gallon cask of brandy; two 4½ gallon casks—one containing gin, the other bitters; a butter cask and lot of butter, meat saw, a new pint measure, table cloths, &c. The thieves were discovered in a cellar in Lancaster on Saturday evening, and were at once arrested and imprisoned. Their names are Levi Aaderson and Lee Curtis, and both have already served terms in prison, Curtis having but lately served a two and a half years' term for robbing the same man from whom he stole the liquor on Saturday.

The Girard *Cosmopolite* has an account of an old folks' birthday party given at the residence of Geo. H. Cutler, Esq., of that place, one day last week, the occasion being the ninetieth birthday of that gentleman's venerable mother, Martha Cutler, widow of Nathan Cutler. There were present thirteen persons, whose ages aggregated nine hundred and thirty years, an average of seventy-one and a half years.

Somebody very much annoyed James Sweeny, of Butler county, by playing ghostly pranks, and Mr. S. fixed up a spring gun for the ghost's benefit. John Alstead was visiting the house, and when his ghostship put in an appearance went out to see the fun. Unfortunately for Alstead, he ran against the string attached to the lock of the gun, and received the full contents of the weapon in his back. He was painfully but not dangerously wounded.

Bishop Kip, in the *Overland Monthly* for April, in some "Recollections of Timothy Pickering," an eminent statesman of Washington's time and a member of his Cabinet, relates a remarkable prediction made by him which has since been fulfilled. Mr. Pickering lived for a time in Pennsylvania, and upon returning to Massachusetts was asked how he liked the former State. "Very much," he said, "so far as soil and climate are concerned. But I was glad to get out of it. A civil war with the South one day is inevitable, and I did not wish to leave my descendants so near the border line."

The "Marietta Casting, Hollow Ware and Enameling Company" has been permanently organized, and work on the buildings will be commenced immediately.

Philadelphia entertained 9,980 paupers at her almshouse last year, at a cost of $418,004.

A little son of Solomon Brown, of New Oxford, Adams county, upset a bucket of boiling water over his body a few days ago, and was scalded to death.

Rev. Basil A. Shorb, pastor of the Catholic church at Bonaughton, Adams county, died on the 4th inst., aged sixty-one years.

The Harrisburg Passenger Railway last year received just $1 63 more than it paid out.

Dr. Elisha Ward, for ten years past a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health, and for the three past years its President, died on Friday.

At Mt. Joy, last Thursday, Caroline Martin was run over by the Pacific Express, and died in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Joseph Moyer was recently found dead in the road near Centreville, Crawford county. When found a faithful dog was guarding its master's remains.

There lives at Pine Run, Lycoming county, a youth of eighteen, who is six feet nine inches tall, and weighs 220 pounds.

The engines, hose carriages, etc., thus far purchased for the Philadelphia paid fire department have cost $97,064 28.

The chicken cholera is very prevalent in some parts of Adams county.

The national convention and exhibition of photographers will be held at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, commencing on Tuesday, June 6th.

The publishers of the Brookville *Republican* announce that they have purchased a power press, and intend to enlarge and improve their paper in a few weeks.

A copy of West's painting, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," has been presented to Swarthmore College by Jonathan Thorn, of New York.

It is rumored that a poor Irish lady of Towanda has fallen heiress to a fortune of $50,000, from relatives or friends in Ireland.

Susquehanna shad are a dollar a pair in Harrisburg.

A vinegar factory company at Homer have failed with liabilities of $40,000.

The first annual reunion of "Battery B," First Artillery, P. R. V. C., will be held at Mt. Jackson, Pa., on Wednesday, April 26, 1871. Annual oration by James A. Gardiner.

Information is wanted of James Taylor, an insane man, aged about fifty-six years, about five feet eight inches in height, had rather long hair, partly gray, wore brown coat, gray pants and soft black hat. Said Taylor wandered away from Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa., on Friday, March 31st, ult. Direct information to Mr. Wm. Taylor, Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa.

Stephen Colwell, who died at Weymouth, N. J., a few weeks ago, bequeathed an exceedingly valuable library of 5,000 volumes to the University of Pennsylvania. He gave to the same institution $5,000 for the use of the Professorship of Social Science.

Col. J. Ross Snowden has been requested by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to prepare for the Centennial Celebration, at Philadelphia, in 1876, a paper upon the precise time, place and incidents of the composition of the Declaration of Independence.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* tells the following. That child's head was as hard as—well, as the story: A little child of Captain Oliver Lumphery, living on Market street, this city, recently made a narrow escape from death. The little one, who is only twenty-two months old, fell out of the third-story window into the back yard, striking on its head, and instead of being killed, as was to have been expected, it was but slightly injured about the head. Its parents heard the fall and rushed to the spot, but instead of finding it mangled and lifeless, it was sitting up and laughing. The escape was truly remarkable.

The Fulton *Democrat* makes the announcement that anthracite coal has been discovered in Fulton county. It says: "The other day Daniel Lake, Esq., placed before us a quantity of anthracite taken from a vein discovered in Melliott's Gap, in Sideling Hill, which, judging from the specimen before us, we are led to believe, if properly worked, would lead to rich results. The vein is seven feet by forty inches, and two branches of equal size converge to what will at some future day be the nucleus that will fill the bill of those that indulge in the wildest Utopian dreams."

The Greenville *Argus* states that there is a fair prospect of raising the $20,000 necessary to locate Thiel College at that point. The committee have met with better success in procuring subscriptions than was at first anticipated, and they therefore feel confident that the necessary amount will be raised.

The Wallace sisters' troupe received an addition to its number while performing in Johnstown. Mrs. Villa (Agnes Wallace) gave birth to a daughter.

The C. D. Hess & Co. English Opera combination are announced to sing in Titusville on the 28th and 29th inst.

Conrad Steeler, a German aged about sixty years, committed suicide in Erie county on Wednesday last, by hanging himself to a tree. The family with whom he had been living had the body laid in an old log shanty, refusing to allow it to be brought into their house for the purpose of having the funeral services read.

The Johnstown correspondent of the Ebensburg *Alleghanian* writes: "I was shown this week two pieces of dress goods, one of which was a strip torn from the silk dress in which the first wife of a prominent citizen of this place was shrouded at her burial, twenty-four years ago, and a piece of cloth shrouding the remains of his second wife, who was interred sixteen years ago. Both silk and cloth were as strong as the day they were manufactured, the silk retaining its bright colors and general fappearance. The cloth had originally been blue, but had faded to a dark brown, although its texture was as strong as ever. The gentleman spoken of removed the remains of his two wives from the old Union to Sandy Vale Cemetery, and on exhuming the bodies, their respective shrouds were found as above stated, although within them was contained but dust and bones."

The body of a man apparently fifty years of age, was found in one of the water tanks at the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in Scranton on Wednesday. It was far advanced in decomposition, and no one could furnish a clue to its identity. The hands in the shops had been drinking water from the tank all the time.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an advance copy of a letter from M. Clement Duvernois, a former literary aid-de camp to Napoleon, to M. Thiers, in which he indicates the design of the Imperialists to attempt the restoration of the dynasty. He says he has nothing to hope from the present Government. Just as the Government of National Defense occupied itself much more actively in fighting against the Empire than fighting against the Prussians, so the Government which succeeded have thought only of denouncing the Bonapartists, instead of repressing the designs of the demagogues. He declares that Thiers and his ministers, by their speeches, rendered war with Prussia inevitable, and by their opposition to permanent armies, etc., crippled the military resources of France. He also asserts that peace on favorable terms might have been made after Sedan if M. Thiers and his friends had not overthrown the responsible Government, and reminds them that for the miserable state of Paris at the present moment they are responsible, in so far as they demanded the arming of the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre. M. Duvernois shows the incongruity of the present Government—a Republican Ministry accepting power from a monarchical chamber—and its inherent weakness. He then unfolds the Imperial plan, as not a party, but a principle and a system. "The principle is that of a monarchy based upon the national will directly expressed; the system is the conciliation of classes under the auspices of a strong power. We believe that in a country where the monarchy is no longer a dogma of divine right, and which does not again desire the Republic, the only possible Government is a monarchy resting on the national sovereignty."

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Colfax has consented to address the Odd Fellows of Lafayette, Ind., on the occasion of their anniversary celebration, on the 26th inst. Mr. Colfax, in addition to being a splendid speaker, is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, and is the author and founder of the Rebekah degree of the order.

Anna Dickinson is not going to England this summer, but to Canada, to rest, as we are authoritatively informed.

Strong-minded women to the number of thirteen were in attendance at the Crittenden-Fair homicide trial in San Francisco, one day last week. One of them was unable to find a vacant chair, and seated herself without ceremony on the arm of one occupied by a gentleman, who preferred to remain seated himself. Gradually she wedged herself between the arm and the gentleman, until he finally yielded to the pressing invitation, and got up. The fellow was bothered, it is said, because he never had experience in such cases; but how would an "experienced" individual have resisted such a "pressing" invitation?

The latest story about Kossuth is that he is solacing his sickness and broken constitution by translating Shakespeare into Hungarian. His physicians have ordered him to rest; but he says he could not live six weeks unless he kept at work, which he regards as a necessity of his nature.

Emile and Isaac Pereire, the once famous French bankers, who were supposed to be worth millions, and who in Paris not long ago went all to pieces financially, are now living quietly in Lisbon. They are of Portuguese origin, and, like most of the eminent bankers on the Continent are Israelites.

The Emperor William's abandonment of a formal coronation, with imposing ceremonies, was brought about, it is said, by the persuasive entreaties of the Crown Prince, who thought it might have an ill influence upon the numerous Republican minds of Germany.

The *Independent* states, on the authority of the *Bien Public*, whose statement in turn rests on that of "an eminent financier who has looked into the matter" that the estates of Mr. Louis N. Bonaparte, late Emperor of France, in Italy alone are valued at $20,000,000, besides very large acquisitions made by his wife in Spain, and certain investments of the imperial pair in Russia, England and America. The *Bien Public* estimates his entire fortune at $160,000,000. The statement is open to many doubts.

William M. Tweed is now believed to be the third man, in point of wealth, in the United States, he having boasted to several persons that he was worth nearer $20,000,000 than $15,000,000. In 1861 he was in the city of Washington, and, on inquiry by some friend there, he stated that, by a good deal of work and thrift, he had got together $20,000,000, and, he added, that he meant to keep it; for, as you may know, Tweed and his brother, who were in business, failed a few years before the war, and Tweed took the benefit of the bankrupt act. He made his money as chief Tammany manager.

A large proportion of the British peers belong to junior branches of their respective families, the parent stock having been left far behind in the race for wealth and position by some talented cadet of the family. A signal instance of this is furnished by the new peer, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, and his brother, Lord Lytton. Whilst their elder brother remained all his life a plain country squire, they pushed their way to rank and honors. Lord Sandhurst, the other addition to the Upper House, is a fourth son.

It is stated that Bull Run Russell, of the London *Times*, is to receive the iron cross from the Kaiser. Drs. Sykes, Swinburne, and Johnston, of the American Ambulance, have already been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who arrived at New York last week from Paris, is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte (brother of the first Napoleon), and Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, who married Jerome Bonaparte in December, 1803. His father, named Jerome also, married Mrs. Williams, daughter of Benjamin Williams, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass. The refusal of Pope Pius VII. to confirm the order of Napoleon I., declaring the American marriage null and void, is still maintained by the Papal Court, and accordingly Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, who is an American citizen by birth, is next to the Prince Imperial, the senior representative of the Bonaparte family.

Mark Twain having sold his interest in the Buffalo *Express*, has gone to Elmira to live, threatening to abandon pen-and-ink labor for the remainder of his life.

The Hon. Benj. Moran, the United States Charge d'Affaires at London, presented Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Brigadier-General Forsyth, and Charles Burrell Hoffman, of New York, to Queen Victoria at the drawing-room held on the 28th ult., at Buckingham Palace, London.

Joe Jefferson, the great comedian, has arrived in Washington, and it is said will play an engagement there. He has been at the South, in Louisiana, for several months, and is represented as in fine health and spirits.

Rear Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, has been in service longer than any other officer of the navy, having entered the navy on the 20th of June, 1805, and been in service, therefore, nearly sixty-six years. Next to him is Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, who has seen sixty-one years' service. Both of these officers are now on the retired list. The oldest officer on the active list is Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, who has been in service nearly fifty-nine years, having entered the navy in 1812.

The daughter of Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister to this country, will shortly be married to Mr. Ragabee, the Grecian Minister at Washington. The first marriage will take place in Washington according to the rites of the Catholic Church, the second ceremony will take place in New York at the Greek Catholic Church, and the third ceremony will take place at the Greek Consulate, where a civil contract will be entered into.

A good story is told of a late college president near Boston. On one occasion the students substituted a large dictionary in place of the Bible, at the morning devotions. On opening the book he at once saw the situation; but he said nothing, and proceeded to the prayer, which he prolonged for an hour. The students got out of all patience, but they appreciated the sly remark of the venerable president on his retiring, that he "found all the words he needed in the volume they had placed on his desk."

Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, who went to California from Albany, New York, about twenty years ago, is now said to be worth ten million dollars. He owns a line of Pacific steamships, three lines of stage coaches, thirteen gold mines, nineteen factories, forty-five farms, and several first-class hotels.

Ex-Minister John Lothrop Motley and family are at the Hague, and settled into the residence which the Queen of Holland has placed at their disposal. It is called the "Kleine Loo," and is a charming old-fashioned villa, with beautiful gardens adjoining, and communicating with the royal park.

Dr. Abner Phelps, a graduate of William's College in the class of 1806, was the first man to seriously propose the building of railroads in this country. He is now residing at Grantville, near Boston, at the great age of ninety-six, and there may be those living who will see his prediction fulfilled, that "the railroad from Boston to Albany will one day be a street, lighted and lined with houses and stores."

The Fruit Prospect.

We are compelled to modify somewhat our remarks of yesterday, relative to the effect which the late frosts had upon the fruit germs. On comparing notes with a number of gentlemen, from various parts of the county, we learn that there was a severe *freeze* on Saturday morning, ice having formed, in some places, to the thickness of an eighth of an inch, and even more. In such localities most of the fruit has been killed, including peaches, pears, quinces and apples. In some places, where the strawberries had pushed into bloom, they were also killed. The great bulk of this crop, however, has not been injured, as but few blossoms have as yet been developed. As the bloom has been very profuse upon all the fruit trees mentioned, one germ in twenty can be spared, and yet a fair supply of fruit realized—but the fear is that in localities where the buds have been far advanced, nearly all have been nipped. We learn from Mr. Dermitt, one of the proprietors of the celebrated Knox fruit farm, that no material damage has been done in that locality. This farm lies very high, and is not so subject to damage by frost. On the whole, we can safely say that the prospect for an abundant fruit yield has been materially lessened, and in some places the yield of peaches, pears, cherries, and even apples, will be very light. It must be remembered, also, that we are quite likely to experience other forsts between now and the middle of May.

Military Men in Congress.

In the Senate are three major-generals, an additional by brevet; three brigadier-generals, and one by brevet; three colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one chaplain, one cadet, and one private. The infantry arm of the service is represented by ten Senators, the cavalry by three, and the artillery by one. Seven Senators are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The House has two hundred and thirty-seven members, of whom sixty-two have been soldiers—fifty with the record of a Union soldier, and twelve with that of a rebel soldier. The people have returned to the House, of the men who served in the Union army, five who held the rank of major-general, and four who held that rank by brevet; seven of the rank of brigadier-general, and five by brevet; two colonels, and one by brevet; one lieutenant-colonel; three majors, with one brevet; five captains, two surgeons, two paymasters, one judge advocate, one corporal, four privates, and seven soldier members whose rank in the service is unknown. The army of the rebellion is represented by one major-general, who received his military education at West Point, two brigadier-generals, and ten of various lower grades.

Dr. Howe, the San Domingo Commissioner.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

Dr. S. G. Howe, of the San Domingo Commission, who reached home to-day, comes back a strong advocate of annexation. On his return from San Domingo to Washington he was for some days a guest of Senator Sumner, and it is understood that the question of annexation was discussed by them in all its aspects, and that Mr. Sumner not only failed to convert his friend to his policy of opposition, but was forced to admit that there was arguments in favor of annexation which were unanswerable. Subsequently Dr. Howe and his daughter were guests at the White House. Dr. Howe is of the opinion that the annexation of San Domingo would be advantageous, not only to that country and to the United States, but also to the people of Hayti. And he says that reports recently made public concerning the opposition of the Haytiens to the annexation of San Domingo, are unreliable.

The Presidency in '72.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

As nominations for the Presidency in 1872 are in order, Mr. L. U. Reavis, as will be seen by a communication in another column, places the name of Horace Greeley before the people. He claims for his candidate pre-eminent ability for the position, sound political faith, and safe opinions on all national measures, including finance and the vexed question of land grants, and that he has, above all others, the *sine qua non* of a candidate for the Presidency, popularity with all classes and in every section of the country. Mr. Greeley's national reputation, which has been well earned, justifies the strong terms in which Mr. Reavis speaks of him, whether or not it demonstrates his availibility as a candidate. This may, however, be after all the most successful move of one whom everybody recognizes a as capital mover.

IN view of the remarkable fruits of seal fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland this season, the cry of "annexation" has already been raised. Says a recent letter: "Of the fifteen steamers engaged in the fishery, eight have returned to port and brought in the enormous number of 167,500 seals—each seal being worth $3. Three more of the steamers are reported as having full cargoes, and are expected every hour; the remaining three are not yet heard from. Two of these steamers, owned by Job Bros., brought in 49,000 seals—the one having 28,000, the other 21,000. The seals were piled in heaps on their decks, and the vessels so deep in the water with this fat cargo that, had they encountered bad weather, the results would have been serious. Two-thirds of the proceeds go to the owners, and one-third among the men. The captain gets ten cents a seal. The captain of the Hector, the vessel that brought in 28,000 seals, has thus the handsome sum of $2,800 for his share, the earnings of three weeks." This beats San Domingo out of sight."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC CARPET BAGGING EXTRAORDINARY.

That enterprising missionary organization for the propagation of Democracy in foreign parts, known as the Tammany Society, contemplates, it is said, the sending of a deputation of negro envoys into the Southern States for the purpose of converting their colored brethren in that quarter, turning them from the error of their ways, and winning them to the love and support of the Democratic ticket. This is certainly a most convincing proof that Democracy proposes to leave no stone unturned in rendering its preparations for the coming contest perfect in all directions, besides evidencing one or two other things, among them possibly this, that in the opinion of Tammany, JOHN T. HOFFMAN is the only man of all the prospective Presidential candidates who can really save the country. It is exceedingly kind in the tax-payers of New York to provide the requisite funds for this great humanitarian enterprise. The liberality of that city, and the promptitude with which it responds to appeals made in behalf of any noble cause, are remarkable. It has a big heart, and a full purse, the latter however being kept by TWEED. But this is a new field for the exercise of its charitable instincts, and although its citizens have not been and will not be consulted as to the amount of the contributions they would like to make, or whether they would prefer to abstain from contributing at all, they will foot the bills with hardly a murmur of complaint. It is true that the recent attempts at proselyting made by Tammany in Connecticut did not turn out remarkably well, but it will have a broader theater of action in the South. We advise the reverend doctors who control that organization to furnish their missionaries with copies of the famous South Carolina black code, and the slave laws of the Southern States in general, supplemented by a descriptive history of the noble part which Democracy has taken in every movement for the liberation and enfranchisement of the colored race, always making it more thorough by persistent obstinacy and opposition. Thus it might be set forth that except for the election of LINCOLN there would have been no secession, except for secession no war, except for war no emancipation, without this no enfranchisement, and so down to the end; special prominence being given to the incontrovertible fact that the unyielding determination of Democracy not to grant them any rights is the prime cause why they possess them all. This document could be reinforced with arguments and deductions drawn from the insurrection of Democracy in New York in 1863, illustrated with engravings of the chivalrous manner in which negroes were butchered, and colored orphan asylums burned to the ground; and it might be made still more effective by a condensed statement of Ku-Klux operations during the past year or two, with a few extracts from the more outspoken journals of the South in reference to the present situation. If this material were thrown together in the form of a pamphlet for distribution among the benighted black Republican heathens of that region, it would doubtless result in large accessions to the Tammany church, especially if it were liberally illustrated with "cuts" in the old free-hand style. The Southern negroes being comparatively illiterate, and possessing a child's greed for pictorial representation, this part of the matter ought not to be neglected. If it is, the proposed mission will fail.

EVEN if WINANS, the Chautauqua county Republican member of the New York Assembly, who went over to the Democrats and thus gave them a majority in the moment of their greatest stress, got the $75,000, which is said to be the price of his treason, he has probably by this time come to the conclusion that the sum was too little. The case bears a striking resemblance to purchases made in years past by the gentleman for whom Mr. SUMNER was set aside as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. WINANS is rapidly descending into the vale of infamy where the Pennsylvania members were long since consigned. But that the names of the purchased traitors should become infamous while the purchaser whose profits by the treason ascends to honors and distinction, is one of the curious things of this world. Nevertheless it is so. We see it said that Senator FENTON had something to do with the purchase and sale of WINANS, and certain papers intimate that he must hereafter be discredited at home and in the Senate. Even were the charge true, the conclusion is disproved by facts; for, to say nothing of previous honors conferred, did not the United States Senate, within the month past, with the concurrence, not to say in accordance with the wish of the Federal administration, degrade Mr. SUMNER and advance Mr. CAMERON to his place? Senators may buy and sell Representatives and enjoy the honors secured by the traffic, but only infamy awaits those who sell themselves. At least such is the teaching of experience.

THE "organ" is simple enough to revive a question of the last campaign as to the duties of the present Legislature, by inserting the communication of some uninstructed fledgling referring to our desire for the passage of the pending Apportionment bill, and asking whether we did not insist that no apportionment was to be made in 1871, and endeavored to show that "Mr. SWOOPE was an ass for asserting on the stump that this was the year." Will it inform its correspondent—as it ought to have done—that there never was any question, as there could be none, as to the time of the *Legislative* apportionment, which, by the very terms of the Constitution, was required to be made at the end of every seven years, and was of course known by all to fall within the present session? The point was only as to the Congressional distribution, which we showed by the *record* to have been always made in the *second* year of the decade, and insisted not to be even a *probable* duty of the ensuing session, because it must necessarily depend on the previous action of Congress itself. And the result has proved that *we* were *right*, and the *organ* and its spokesmen *wrong*, the business going over, as heretofore, to the session of '72. It was not kind, therefore, we think, to Mr. SWOOPE himself to remind the people of that controversy in view of the solution which the question has just now actually received, and we hope it was not intended to inflict an injury upon this champion of 1871.

THE License Board held another session Wednesday, and although but little business was transacted, the legal questions discussed were of considerable importance. It is quite apparent from the proceedings elsewhere reported, that the Commissioners are now willing to learn what the law is, and govern themselves accordingly. The rashness which characterized their rulings at the outset has been toned down by the mandates of the Court, and they show a much better spirit towards the counsel representing the people. They will be put in the right path by and by.

A COGENT illustration of Bulwer's saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword," is afforded in the fact that a German has recently purchased the principal paper published in the city of Strasburg, and installed a German as editor-in-chief. The design is to bring the power of the press to complete the work which the sword begun. The inhabitants of Strasburg have been as bitterly hostile to Prussia since the surrender of that city as before it: and it is now proposed to try whether the quill will not be able to effect what the giant in the spiked helmet has failed to accomplish. This is a remarkable tribute to the power of the press, yet not more remarkable than deserved. The moral forces of Strasburg must be controlled, or its material subjugation will have been of comparatively little avail. Fortresses and swords may determine temporary battles, but the press is the power which brings to pass the lasting victories of the world.

THE effects of the strike in the anthracite coal regions are becoming quite serious. A dispatch from Scranton says: Thirty-four blast furnaces have been compelled to suspend operations between Mauch Chunk and New York. One of the two furnaces of the L. I. and C. Co., in this city, has already blown out, and the other is now going out of blast, while the fires of the great rolling mills, too, have gone out. Silence and desolation now reign where but a few days ago all was industry and prosperity. Scores of the busy, industrious iron workers, who see no prospect in the future, are already leaving, while many others are preparing to leave as soon as possible. Thirteen hundred additional workmen are thus thrown out of employment.

A case has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio, involving the validity of subscriptions for church purposes. The general principle established is, that after a church has incurred any liabilities on the strength of subscriptions, these subscriptions are legally binding. In the case decided the subscription was for the payment of a church debt and the court held that the subscriber was bound to pay. A subscription may be withdrawn before there is an indebtedness, but not afterward.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* denies the assertion, so often made, that there are one hundred thousand people in that city who ought to be out of it, or, in other words, that that city has a surplus population of that number "of virtuous and industrious men and women who are half-starved by reason of staying where they can get no work." This assertion has been made in justification of efforts made from time to time to promote emigration and thus relieve New York of its crushing load of pauperism. The *Journal of Commerce* does not believe that the average daily number of men out of work, "who are willing to work," is more than one thousand, and even that one thousand are not long disengaged, the inference of course being that the men and women out of employment, however great the number may be, are those who are too proud, or too lazy, or too ignorant to perform any honest service that may be wanted of them, and who, by their own imprudence or incompetency, drift into the alms-house or lean helplessly upon charitable institutions. If these sort of persons, says our contemporary, could be persuaded to "put themselves on the country," and colonize in the West or South, New York would be greatly benefitted by their absence. But as they are not the material of which to make colonists, the prospect for such happy riddance is not bright. The metropolis, while compelled to endure the calamity of the presence of a large number of the class referred to, it is claimed is nevertheless as nearly a certain market for resolute and intelligent labor as the United States or the world can afford, and with due respect for the motives of the gentlemen concerned in emigration schemes, it is insisted that New York "is the field where the working bees can hive the most money."

BRET HARTE's ten thousand dollar contract with Messrs. Osgood for a year's leisurely labor suggests recollection of the rates of remuneration paid to the poets and authors before fancy prices came into existence. Milton received twenty-five dollars for his "Paradise Lost," with twenty-five more for the second edition, and forty dollars afterwards, making in all the sum of ninety dollars. Dryden, for his "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," received in all twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which would be an excellent price even at the present increased rates of pay. For his poem bearing the same title Pope got only seventy-five dollars, which was more than it was worth. Goldsmith received, for his "Vicar of Wakefield," the sum of three hundred dollars. The poet Gay made $5,000 by his writings, while Lord Byron earned $75,000 by his works. Sir Walter Scott received $3,000 for his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and $5,250 for his "Marmion." Campbell was paid $14,000 for his poems. Crabbe got $15,000 for his, while the "Irish melodies" of Moore gave him $2,500 a year. Successful poets of the present day receive for their productions greater sums than these. Tennyson can always command his own prices, even when—as latterly has been the case—his verses are inferior; and Browning received $2,500 for his "Herve Riel," lately published. In our own country Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Howells, Lowell, and the few other really good poets, receive for their writings remunerations of a liberal order; so that there is no longer any danger that our true singers will commit suicide to avoid starvation, like Chatterton, or choke themselves over an unwontedly plentiful meal, like Otway. Excellent poetry is excellently well paid for—as indeed it ought to be, since it is so very rare.

THE largest newspaper in the world is said to be the Hereford, England, *Times*, established in 1832. It is published weekly, consists of two sheets, each consisting of eight pages, each page of seven columns—in all one hundred and twelve columns, the columns being longer than those of the London *Times*, and each page containing one more column than a page of the *Times*. In addition a railway table of seven columns is published every month and given away with the newspaper, the price of the whole being three and a half cents. A notable feature is the indices—one index referring to every department of news and advertisements, and the other referring to the auction advertisements, the latter forming a distinguishing feature. The paper is published in a cathedral city of less than 20,000 inhabitants. The average circulation exceeds 20,000 copies, and the advertisements during 1870 numbered more than 20,000.

TRAVEL abroad during the coming season promises to be extensive. All the eligible berths in outgoing steamers have been taken up for weeks ahead by tourists who propose to pass the summer in wandering over Europe. The passage rates of some of the finest lines of steamers have been greatly reduced, and a three months trip to Europe should not cost a single man more $500 in gold. Here is the schedule: Passage out and back, with twelve days at sea each way, $160; expenses of travel, including hotels, $5 (gold) per day, for two months, $300; incidentals for two months, $40—total, $500 gold, or, at current rates, $555 in currency. In some parts of Germany, Switzerland and Italy a single man can live in great comfort for much less than $5 a day—probably for one-half that amount—but in the expensive capitals, like Paris and London, the cost will be $5.

A New York paper is out of patience with the would-be suicides of the day, and scolds them for the blundering manner in which they cut and hack away at their jugular veins, get hold of the slowest poisons, jump off the dock at the wrong time, and hang themselves without being properly choked to death; but regards as the most absurd attempt on record that of a fellow who dipped his head into a boiler of hot water because his wife flogged him for getting drunk. The same paper expresses the opinion that charcoal affords the surest and most agreeable means of quitting this vale of tears; beside other advantages it affords, the servant girl will be saved the trouble of washing up any blood in the morning, and the friends of the deceased the expense of buying a new set of grave clothes.

OF the $20,000,000 of "postal currency" issued in 1862 it is stated that $4,445,000 is still unredeemed. During 1870 only $9,418 of the currency was sent to the National Treasury for redemption, and the rate at which it is received decreases so rapidly that it promises to cease entirely in another year. It is believed that $4,000,000 of this currency have been destroyed in circulation and will therefore never be heard of. There was a second issue in 1863 of $23,000,000, of which it is reported there are still outstanding $3,246,000, the redemption during 1870 having amounted to $151,455. Of the second issue it is asserted that $2,500,000 will never be presented for redemption. Of the two issues of $46,000,000, it is thought that $6,500,000, or over fifteen per cent., has been worn out in circulation.

IN 1869 the number of living births in Massachusetts was 36,141; in 1868, 36,193; in 1860, 36,050—only 91 less than in 1869, when the population of that State was 20,000 greater than in 1860. The increase of population is almost exclusively due to emigration, and the foreign born population have more children than natives, although the foreigners are fewer in numbers. Noting this remarkable fact, the Boston *Traveller* says it is feared that the lack of children among Americans in New England, as elsewhere, is traceable to a sadder cause than the climate—a cause which needs plainer talking about than it has yet received.

IF Secretary Delano does not succeed in his plans for stepping into John Sherman's place in the Senate, it will not be because he has not organized the Interior Department with reference to that end. It is said that this branch of the government is now reorganized to his mind, and it is noticeable that all the new commissioners are either residents or natives of Ohio, and the most active kind of politicians. The correspondents now irreverently say the Interior Department should be called the department of Ohio.

IN view of the fact that the delay consequent upon the examination of the canvass by the Connecticut legislative committee, makes it probable that the certificate of election as Governor will not be issued until after the May election parades in that State, the Springfield *Republican* suggests that a double-headed procession be formed, with Jewell and English riding side by side, one bowing to one side of the street, and one to the other, which would save a good deal of dislocating neck service, and be likewise emblematic of the "close thing" about which we have heard so much.

THE Washington *Star* is the authority for the statement that Mr. Ingersoll, the noted boat builder of New York, has received an order to construct a ladies wherry, for the use of the President's family while at Long Branch. This boat is to be ten feet long by four broad, and is arranged to carry a small lateen sail. Instructions have been given to Mr. Ingersoll to make the best boat he can of its kind, and to let it be trimmed with black walnut and silver-mounted, and to be ready to be put on the water by the commencement of June.

THE Ohio Legislature recently passed a law that the books in use in the public schools of the State shall not be changed oftener than once in three years, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the respective school boards. It is suggested that the enforcement of a similar law in this State would put an end to the disgraceful contests which have for some time been very common among the agents of school book publishers.

THE question of speedier transit between the upper and lower parts of the city of New York has been settled by the Governor's approval of the Viaduct Railroad bill. Under this law it is hoped that some road will be built and such facilities to travel will be given that the growth of the city in population, so long checked by adverse causes, will again be resumed, and New York no longer depleted of the life-blood which naturally belongs to it.

THERE is anxiety about the hay crop in New England, where the long drouth of last summer and fall was followed by an open winter, so that the roots of grass have been killed to a great extent. Certainly if the weather continues as dry as it has been through the spring so far, the worst fears of a partial failure of this crop will be realized.

WE observe from the proceedings of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in New York, last week, that General James S. Negley is one of the "high contracting parties." This company was about the only one that succeeded in pushing through its subsidy scheme at the last session of Congress, and General Negley was one of its most ardent supporters. "Nuff sed."

AT a meeting of the creditors of John Reakirt and his son Tryon Reakirt—the young men who perpetrated so many forgeries—claims were presented by different banking institutions to the amount of $94,080, and sundry others making up an aggregate of $103,502. From all of which it seems pretty evident that the precocious young man has succeeded in financially ruining his family.

IN consequence of the "Labor movement" in England, large manufacturers are said to have closed their establishments and organized others in Belgium, where labor is abundant and wages settled. Large quantities of iron work, of which English manufacturers lately enjoyed a monopoly, are now imported from the Continent. The committee of a new hospital, now building in London, were, it is said, compelled to close a contract with a firm in Norway for the entire woodwork of the building, for the reason that no responsible builder in England would send in proposals, owing to the disturbed condition of the labor market and the absence of any fixed standard of wages. A large iron bridge, just erected in one of the most important coal and iron districts of England, was imported from Belgium, and the street cars now running in London were built in Copenhagen. Such a condition of affairs could only have been brought about by the suicidal policy of the trade unions and workingmen's associations, in seeking through strikes and disturbances the settlement of questions which should have been left to adjust themselves by natural means.

Nettie Power Houston, the youngest daughter of Gen. Sam. Houston, has become a conspicuous contributor to the Southern press, with the intention of making writing her profession.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that a letter has been sent by the National Board of Trade of the United Sates to the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada, inviting the latter to appoint delegates to attend an international commercial convention to be held in Boston during the month of June, for the discussion of the means to be adopted for the encouragement of closer and more intimate commercial relations between the two countries.

Says the Springfield *Republican*: The towns in Massachusetts are to vote again, if they choose, on the first Tuesday of May, whether they will allow malt liquors to be sold in their borders. As ale, porter and lager have had a pretty free course, the last twelve months, in towns that voted against them as well as in those that did not, a great many fewer towns than last year are likyly to go through the farce of voting for prohibition.

Work on the long-projected tunnel under the Detroit river, which is to afford easy transit from Detroit to Windsor, will commence this summer. There are to be three departments, running paralel with each other, two of which will be about sixteen feet high, and the other, somewhat less, will be built beneath the two others. It will take two years to finish this piece of engineering.

A new verse has been found containing all the letters of the alphabet:

God gives the grazing ox his meat,
He quickly hears the sheep's low cry
But man, who tastes his finest wheat,
Should joy to lift His praises high.

According to Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affairs of the American legation at London, a buoy seven and a half feet long and three and a half feet in diameter, belonging to the United States, was found on the western coast of Ireland, in the vicinity of Arran Island, in the latter part of last March. It is supposed to be one of the buoys which were loosened in the Hudson River about two months ago. The probability is that it has been caught in a current and drifted three thousand miles across the ocean. The buoy is now in the possession of the British government, waiting for a requisition or a minor sort of Alabama claim.

By the death of the Rev. Humphrey Moore, D. D., of Milford, N. H., on the 8th, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and six months. The number of surviving Harvard graduates of the eighteenth century has been reduced to four. These are Samuel Theaher, of Bangor, now nearly ninety-five years old, of the class of 1793, born in Cambridge, July 1st, 1776, and elected member of Congress in 1801, seventy years ago; Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1797; Willard Hull, Chief Justice of Delaware, of the class of 1799, and Samuel D. Parker, of Boston, of the class of 1799. Dr. Moore was of the same class with the last two gentlemen.

A lawyer in Marlboro, Mass., Abner H. Wenzell, recently made an extraordinary attempt at suicide. He is a cripple and a man of extremely sensitive nature, and was so touched and wounded by a false story about himself and one of his clients that he determined to end his sorrows and his life. So, taking a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, he fired six shots in the direction of his heart, and then deliberately reloaded the weapon and fired another shot just under the ribs on the left side. Finding all these ineffectual, he next fired into his right ear, then behind the ear, and lastly just over the ear. At this point he became insensible, and fell to the ground where he was found by his family. Medical aid was summoned, but nothing was done for him, as it was supposed that nothing would save him. Yet, strange to say, he still lives, with the ten bullets in him, and expresses a determination to get well and disprove the slanders against him.

The Supreme Grand Council of the Knights of Pythias commenced its annual setting in Philadelphia on the 18th. Delegates from thirty-four grand lodges, representing as many States, are present.

A correspondent of a Boston paper would equalize the distribution of the sexes by sending young women westward. Emigration, he argues, for the last twenty years has been steadily tending to increase the disproportion of the sexes in the East. The young men have gone West while the young women have remained at home. In Iowa there are said to be 35,000 more men than women, the majority of whom are unmarried. They need wives out there. Why not organize female emigration societies for the purpose of supplying the West? There is not a State west of the Mississippi but has from ten to thirty thousand more men than women, the most of whom are single.

A remarkable fact in connection with good ventilation is that men will eat more when they have plenty of fresh air than without. Dr. Reid mentions that men in large manufacturing establishments have struck for higher wages when a good system of ventilation had been introduced, as their former wages were insufficient to procure the increased amount of food demanded by their improved appetites.

Although arrangements for Capt. Hall's arctic expedition have progressed to a considerable extent, it is said to be just possible that the project may not be carried into effect. Certain contingencies may arise at the last moment which will cause the abandonment of the trip. A large amount of money will be required, and if this is forthcoming there will be no difficulty in the matter.

Last Sabboth, at the Catholic Church of St. Mary, Williamsburg, New York, there was a narrow escape from a terrible tragedy. A procession of young girls, each girl carrying a lighted taper, entered the church while the priest was baptizing a number of converts. Suddenly the flame of a candle held by one of the girls set fire to her veil, and the flames spread from veil to veil until some twelve of the children were on fire. Happily, through the presence of mind of those present, the flames were extinguished before the girls were seriously burned.

The railroad and wagon bridge crossing the Mississippi river at Keokuk, the only wagon bridge crossing the river, was completed last week. Its cost is about $1,000,000. The bridge has eleven piers, two abutments, and the longest draw in the world, it being three hundred and eighty-four feet in length. In the center are two spans, two hundred and fifty feet wide for the passage of rafts.

Gen. Martin Carrera, whose death has been announced, was President of Mexico for a brief period in 1855. In April, 1853, Santa Anna was recalled, and for the fifth time was placed at the head of the government; but the year following, Alvarez, "the panther of the Pacific," assisted by several eminent Mexicans, caused a revolt, which resulted in the flight of Santa Anna from the country in August, 1855. Gen. Carrera was then elevated to the Presidency, but was compelled to retire a month later, when, after a period of anarchy, Alvarez was made President by a junta.

The Nevada Legislature indicated the great prejudice which exists in that region against the introduction of Chinese laborers, by providing in charters printed to new railroads that no Chinese shall in any way be employed upon the roads, either in constructing or operating them, under penalty of forfeiture of all their privileges.

Cincinnati papers tell a story which, if not as good as that of Damon and Pythias, is claimed to be true. A young German who had betrayed a damsel whose heart he had won, was arrested and imprisoned on her complaint. Four of his friends commisserating his condition, consulted together as to how he could be released, one of the number finally agreeing to marry the maiden, if thereby his friend could be liberated. Accordingly obtaining a marriage license, he waited upon the fair Wilhelmina and proposed his plan for releasing the prisoner. Catching the spirit of self-sacrifice she cheerfully consented to co-operate. Five minutes later she became a bride in the presence of the freed prisoner and his friends. Five minutes later still, five jolly souls (counting the wedded twain as one), the late prisoner included, were making merry in a neighboring beer saloon.

Monday was the semi-centennial anniversary of the greatest snow storm of the century in this country. Snow began to fall early in the evening, and continued all night, some two feet having fallen. In the cold April of 1861 snow began to fall in Boston, early in the evening of the first of April, and continued for thirty-six hours, some eight inches falling with rain. In the country where there was no rain, fifteen inches fell. In the cold April of 1868 there was a fall of snow on the 5th, 7th and 10th, making, together, about a foot of snow. On the 12th of the same month there was a fall of several inches of snow between New York and Washington. Last year, on the 16th of April, there was a fall of six inches of snow at St. Louis.

The ladies of Christ Church (Episcopal) at Exeter, New Hampshire, have adopted a novel method of raising funds to provide a new carpet for their church edifice. They have only to procure a million cancelled postage stamps, and a party in New York will pay three hundred dollars for them. It is said that about fifty thousand have already been collected. The stamps are to be used in making *papier mache*.

The river navigation to St. Paul is closed by ice for about 110 to 120 days annually. The harbor at Duluth is ordinarily closed about 150 days, and is subject at intervals to a blockade of floating bergs from the north shore, sometimes even as late as June. That ambitious place is much nearer the center of the world than it is to the world's through business. The season on Lake Superior is generally three months from port to port. St. Paul usually is restored to navigation south as early as the straits at Mackinaw open.

Philadelphia fears a return of the relapsing fever during the coming summer. Before September 1, 1869, this fever was practically unknown to the profession in the United States, as it has heretofore been confined to the poorly fed and overcrowded of European cities, particularly those of Ireland, Scotland and England. Only during the past year has it become one of the well recognized contagious fevers of our large American cities.

The English revisers of the New Testament Company concluded their ninth session on the 1st inst. The company sat during the four days more than twenty-six hours, and made very considerable progress. It was not unlikely that the Gospel of St. Matthew would be concluded at the April session.

The British ship, City of Kingston, Dunn, master which sailed from Philadelphia January 17 for Hamburg, was wrecked in the German Ocean, and is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 9,500 bbls refined petroleum, of which 5,000 bbls were saved. Accounts from Lemvig, Denmark, state that a number of the casks of this petroleum have been washed ashore in that neighborhood. They are marked with the names of well known petroleum dealers in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Hydrate of chlorate to the amount of ten tons was, it is reported, imported into Great Britain from Germany during 1870. This article, which about a year ago was sold in Great Britain for twenty-five dollars a pound, can now be obtained for one dollar and a quarter. This difference in price is due to the conversion of a curiosity of the laboratory into a commercial article.

The Treasury regulations for the redemption of token coins have been amended, so that each denomination and kind must be assorted by the sender before shipment to the Treasury. There are three kinds of one cent pieces, viz.: copper cents, issued prior to 1867; nickel copper cents, issued from 1857 to 1864; and bronze cents, issued from 1867 to 1871. These coins, as well as the bronze two cent pieces, and the copper nickel three and five cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of twenty dollars, or in multiples of twenty dollars.

It is said in Germany that the two well-known pieces of equestrian statuary by Pilz, known as the "Pegasus Groups," have been bought for a park in Philadelphia. Gossip says that they are already packed in colossal boxes and on their way to the seaport of Trieste, where a ship is waiting to receive and convey them to their destination.

When the present system of weather observations shall have become fully established, it is proposed to locate signal posts along the Lakes and the Atlantic coast, whereby the movements of such storms and other threatening changes in the weather shall be notified to passing vessels; and these are expected to hoist similar signals, so as to notify other vessels so that all who come within the range of the system may be informed in due season of the perils ahead, and make their preparations, or run into harbor accordingly. This will, perhaps, be the highest use of the signal service; but if it be continued in full force, as it should be, there are scores of ways in which its observations and reports can be turned to the interest, the convenience, and even the safety of the public, whose servant it is.

A favorite English amusement just now is to examine the ears of the people one meets, in order to discover whether they bear the "mark of the beast," which Darwin has discovered. He says that the pointed tip of the ear of our monkey progenitors is inherited by not a few men, only considerably disguised; in fact, quite different from the pointed ears of fauns and satyrs. It may be detected in the rim of the ear, and about one quarter of the distance from the top, where there is sometimes found a considerable enlargement of the rim, making an obtuse point turned upward.

A paper collar machine costs from $600 to $10,000, and to fit up a factory costs, at least, $15,000, and so up to $50,000, according to the character of the machinery employed. A good machine will turn out 120 collars per minute, or 7,200 an hour, all in a suitable condition for wearing. About 1,300 persons are employed in the collar factories of New England. The first patent on paper collars, in 1854, was for a combination of cloth and paper, but it had never been successfully perfected until about two years ago, when the cloth lined, and cloth or linen outside, come into immediate general use. The amount of capital invested by the eleven New England manufacturers is about $3,000,000, varying in individual cases from $30,000 to $500,000.

Benjamin Franklin is said to be the name of the only pensioner in this country who has lost both legs and arms in military service. A private in the Second Minnesota, he was wounded during the rebellion not less than twenty times—and yet what there is left of the poor fellow seems to have good health.

In London a season of grand opera is announced to continue thirty-five nights, and the subscription price is fixed for the fashionable parts of the house at $1,155 for a seat during the season. The average price for a single evening is thus $33 in gold.

The annual report of the Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life Insurance Association for 1870, shows an increase of membership from 2,409 to 2,945. The number of deaths were twenty-six, of which ten were from accidents while on duty; $71,463 were paid on claims, the sum paid increasing during the year from $2,503 on the first claim, to $2,890 on the last. The average amount paid on each claim was $2,760, and the cost to each member was $27, making the rate of premium one per cent. Each member is assessed $1 whenever a death occurs, and on any member being totally disabled, he receives one half of the amount, the rest being payable to his heirs at his decease. The membership is limited to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with whose members it is optional to join, and like that, extends as far north of Ontario, as far south as New Orleans, and as far west as Sacramento.

Compulsory education, it appears, is meeting with some resistance in Scotland. One of the members of a school board was recently discussing the question with an elector of a Scotch town, who addressed him as follows: "Well, master, and is this Bible truth what I du hear—that you gentlefolke is agoing to eddycate my children whether I like it or no?" The member of the board explained. "Well, master, you say as how they must be eddycated; I says as how they mustn't, and they shan't. I'll drown 'em first!"

The Missouri *Republican* says that a convention of distillers of highwines is to be held at Chicago this week, with a view of effecting an arrangement whereby the product of all the stills in the country can be thrown into a "common pool," and production restricted.

On the 12th of March, at nine o'clock P. M., Dr. R. Luther, an astronomer of the observatory at Dusseldorf, discovered a new planet of the tenth or eleventh magnitude, a few degrees north of Mars. This is the one hundred and thirteenth of the smaller planets. It was seen at Berlin on the 15th of March, and at Bonn the next evening. It was baptized by the name of Amalthaa. Besides Neptune, which after the calculation of M. Leverrier was first seen by Dr. Galle at Berlin, the German astronomers have discovered twenty-six of the one hundred and thirteen smaller planets.

The police force of St. Louis consists of three hundred and forty-six men, and the total expenditure for the last fiscal year was $357,336.

A story is told of a citizen of Danbury, Conn., who was broken of the wretched habit of swearing in a novel manner. He was an inveterate curser and grumbler. At every meal he neglected a blessing, and swore at everything from the gravy to the teapot. His oaths discolored the napkins, soured the bread and curdled the milk. His wife, a woman who evidently believed the hair of a dog would cure the bite, stood this unseemly conduct "until forbearance ceased to be a virtue." One morning he was unusually cross and profane, and was about to take a fresh start at something else, when his wife suddenly broke out with a series of damns that made the old gentleman get up and leave his chair as though some one had introduced a pin between the canes. As soon as she ceased, he breathlessly remarked, "Well, I swear, if it has got so you can swear, it is time I quit." And he did.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

The *Scotsman* reports that a discovery of considerable antiquarian interest has recently been made in the vicinity of Lochend, Scotland. This sheet of water is supposed to have extended in remote times over a much larger space of ground than it at present covers. Lately, owing to the withdrawal of water for the supply of Leith manufactures, the loch has greatly fallen off in point of size. Elderly persons can remember how, when swollen by heavy rains, it extended in some directions two or three hundred feet beyond its present limits, and how, even under ordinary circumstances, it covered a considerable space now left dry all year round. It was in a strip of ground formerly covered with water, but now laid bare, along the western margin of the loch that Mr. David Grieve, an active Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, had his attention attracted some months ago by the discovery of some remains of trees imbedded in the soil. The wood was fast crumbling into mould, and it was only on careful examination that the eye detected what appeared to be the outlines of heavy logs disposed along the surface at pretty regular intervals.

Pursuing his observations Mr. Grieve discovered that the remains extended along the shore of the loch for a distance of 120 yards, the impression conveyed being that they had formed part of a great wooden framework or platform. The matter having been brought before the Society of Antiquaries some excavations were made a few days ago with a view to a more minute investigation. Three or four pits were dug, and each disclosed rude logs of wood lying parallel, or nearly so, and resting on other logs which lay in a different direction. Some of the logs were of oak, but the greater number seemed to be of pine, with the bark in many cases still remaining. No implements or other traces of human occupation were discovered, but a number of bones of red deer were lately fished from the bed of the loch. There is a strong impression among the antiquaries who have visited the place that the timber framework indicates the site of a lake village, but further investigation is necessary before the point can be conclusively determined and the age of the remains ascertained.

Correspondence of the London *Times*, from Paris, March 12, gives a touching description of the revelations of the Monte de Piete, or government pawnbrokerage establishment. In its vast storehouses are stacked labyrinths of jewelry, comprising no fewer than 160,000 watches and 250,000 clocks. "Here were diamond necklaces, and bracelets of fabulous value, which had lain for many years, and which were pledged anew every year, that had glittered, nevertheless, on the arms and necks of their owners at every imperial ball, on every state occasion, when they were hired from the imperial pawnbroker for the night; here were laces pledged in the last extremity of people of rank; no less than 2,000 opera glasses, canes, riding-whips, etc. Here was an umbrella, the pawn ticket of which had been renewed yearly since 1812, and a dress in pawn twenty-eight years. Another department told yet a sadder tale. No fewer than 2,300 poor wretches had pawned their mattresses, and starving seamstresses had pawned 1,500 pairs of scissors. Spades, shovels, teapots, without end." Such are some of the now apparent results of the war.

In "The Descent of Man," Mr. Darwin gives this account of some of his experiments: Brehm gives a curious account of the instinctive dread which his monkeys exhibited towards snakes; but their curiosity was so great that they could not desist from occasionally satiating their horror in a most human fashion, by lifting up the lid of the box in which the snakes were kept. I was so much surprised at his account that I took a stuffed and coiled-up snake into the monkey house at the Zoological Gardens, and the excitement thus caused was one of the most curious spectacles which I ever beheld. Three species of Cercopithecus were the most alarmed; they dashed about their cages and uttered sharp signal cries of danger, which were understood by the other monkeys. A few young monkeys and the Anubis baboon alone took no notice of the snake. I then placed the stuffed specimen on the ground in one of the larger compartments. After a time all the monkys collected round it in a large circle, and staring intently, presented a most ludicrous appearance. They became extremely nervous; so that when a wooden ball, with which they were familiar as a plaything, was accidentally moved in the straw, under which it was partly hidden, they all instantly started away. These monkeys behaved very different when a dead fish, a mouse, and some other new object was placed in their cages; for though at first frightened, they soon approached, handled and examined them. I then placed a live snake in a paper bag, with the mouth loosely closed, in one of the larger compartments. One of the monkeys immediately approached, cautiously opened the bag a little, peeped in and instantly dashed away. Then I witnessed what Brehm has described, for monkey after monkey, with head raised high and turned on one side, could not resist taking momentary peeps into the upright bag, at the dreadful object lying quiet at the bottom. It would almost appear as if monkeys had some notion of zoological affinities, for those kept by Brehm exhibited a strange, though mistaken, instinctive dread of innocent lizards and frogs. An orang, also, has been known to be much alarmed at the first sight of a turtle.

An English magazine writer, writing of colors and their durability in reference to dress, gives some interesting particulars of the infinite diversity of shades. Although two thousand different shades of color can be readily dyed at present, this number gives but a faint idea of the effects that might be produced by a continually varying admixture of one hue with another. Sax-blue counts from twenty to twenty-four shades produced by manufacturers in printed cottons, linen and silks and still greater variety could be furnished if demanded. In royal blue there are this season from twenty-four to twenty-eight varieties in the light middle shades. Scarlet has from thirty to forty shades; crimson the same number. Yellow has from forty to fifty shades. The writer adds: "Scarlet, so rarely seen in ladies' dresses, may be termed the Emperor of colors, and is very beautiful in its light middle, and rich and dazzling in its middle shades, and in certain combinations looks elegant in connection with a silver gray or an olive."

The Virginians are a credulous race, and many of them will no doubt believe the hoax of the Morrisville *Times*, a Virginia newspaper, which pretends that Baez, the Dominican President, is a mulatto who used to belong to a tavern keeper in Jeffersonton, Va., Luckett by name, and was then known as "Baize." He got his name from wearing a suit of green baize, and was celebrated in his boyhood for turning somersaults and spouting speeches. Baize's master and mistress died of cholera nearly forty years ago, and the lad soon disappeared, but was found running a barber's shop at San Domingo many years after by a Virginia skipper, Capt. Fairbank, who was native of Jeffersonton, and had visited that village every summer for many years. He, therefore, on going into the San Domingo barber shop to get shaved at once recognized Baize, although he had grown to be a man, and called himself "B. Baez." He was captain of the San Domingo Guards, spoke at public meetings and lectured on scientific subjects, including phrenology. He had almost or quite forgotten his mother tongue, but spoke Spanish fluently. Captain Fairbank knew him for some years afterward when trading amongst the islands, and Captain Green and other Virginians of the West India squadron, who knew him in his boyish days, were in the habit of calling on him and were always hospitably entertained by him in San Domingo. Senator Wade, in his first letter from San Domingo, is quoted as saying: "I was much surprised to learn from President Baez that he was born a slave in Virginia." Possibly he was, but the common belief is that he was born at Azua in San Domingo, in 1820, and that his father was a mulatto of the island. The Virginia editor goes so far as to intimate that he was the son of President Lincoln, and that the latter "taught school while he studied law at Jeffersonton about or before Baez was born, and that he boarded with Mr. Luckett." This last touch settles the veracity of the writer, for Mr. Lincoln did not begin to study law till "Baize" was at least fifteen years old, and never taught school in Virginia.

FROM TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Alleghenians Flocking In—Common-Sense Talk About Ku-Klux and Political Carpet-Baggers—In Clover—The March of Yankee Improvement.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., April 14, 1871.

Almost every train brings us trans-Allegheny settlers; some looking up farms; some buying town lots; some engaging in general speculation, and many afflicted with pulmonary and gastric affections. So lovely is the landscape, all echoing with the song of the mocking bird, the starlings and passeres generally; so mild, refreshing and invigorating are the breezes softly careering from the South, stealing through forests all decorated with flowers, and winging along the fresh breath of revived vegetation, that the farmer is merry, the invalid happified and the laborer sings merrily over his toil. Here, where thousands to-day would be enjoying life, health and prosperity; where every avenue of trade is wide open to the citizens of the world; where every inducement of nature and fortune is extended to the energetic and industrious; where charming homes can be hewed out that will render the laborer or mechanic independent in a few years—here, where all is peace, harmony and goodwill, we are informed that outrages *occur*, or *have occurred*, to make each individual hair stand on end. If every adventurer who has come South the past five years for the sole purpose of running politics, voting the "nigger," and hanging at the public teat had been Ku-Kluxed as he deserved, the South to-day would flourish under the upspringing energies of a new people, who would have flocked hither by tens of thousands to lay hold of these cheap lands, cheap mines, and cheap water-powers.

It is the expressed opinion of all intelligent Northern men hereaway that political mountebanks are only a nuisance and parasite to be hated and despised, but that they should be banished from our society and requested to return home and consume there. We want producers; men of muscle, mechanics, manufacturers; men willing to labor, to produce, to take hold of the car of progress and give hefty pushes in the way of harmonious enterprise.

Our Yankee farmers are doing wonders. Clover, the grand fertilizer, flourishes here beyond comparison, and all that has been said of these lands is disproved by arguments that speak to the eye. Now, let your readers who entertain doubts visit this country, see the growing crops and compare prices of productions and stock. To believe what others say or write about a country is not wise; you must see for yourself, and believe the evidences of your own senses. It is true there are men who will sell you lands that are worthless, because they can realize five per cent by so doing; your plan is never to be in a hurry, and watch the trader who treats you particularly kindly, or who will tell you he is a Northerner, and talks blandly; a few such scoundrels are to be found in every county, who are speculating on their nativity, and have swindled some Northerners terribly. Mr. Sproul, of Butler county, opened a select school here this week; two new churches, an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian, are to be erected this summer, also, at least a hundred residences. So, you see, hard times cannot stay the march of improvement in this region.

W. T. BARNITZ.

LETTER FROM SHARON, PA.

Otis's New Furnace—Other Iron Manufactories—Building Improvements—Old Folks Concert.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, MERCER COUNTY, PA., April 14, 1871.

Since my last we are having and have had many changes in our town and many improvements. Of the improvements, the iron furnace of Mr. Otis is now in full blast, and making a superior quality of iron. I believe it is contemplated by him to build another furnace this season. The furnaces and rolling and nail mills of S. Kimberly, Kimberly, Carnes & Co., are running full time, and turning out goods the quality of which cannot be excelled in the State. The Messrs. Kimberly are putting up a large hoop mill, which will be in operation in the course of a month or so. The Waterman Iron Company are in full blast, and are manufacturing railroad spikes that are the finest I ever saw. Samples were shown me of some which had been bent, and you could discover no flaw or break.

There are many new dwellings being put up, and improvements making in others. Mr. Jacob Messerwith, mine host of the Sharon Exchange, has sold out, and Messrs. Geo. W. and James L. Kennedy are now the proprietors. They are gentlemen who are well qualified for their business, and competent to maintain the well known reputation of the Sharon Exchange. Their table abounds in the good things of this world, and having refurnished the house entire, no traveler can leave without being well satisfied he has enjoyed good meals, a comfortable sleep, and been entertained by "mine hosts" in the genuine "old fashioned style." Jolly Messenwith, or "Messer," as he is generally known, has bought himself the mansion known as the Campbell property, and is improving it on the most approved plan.

Last night the "Sharon Choral Union" gave an "Old Folks" concert—Father Kemp over again. Now in this Sharon Choral Union there is much talent, and by the aid of Professor Dana, of Huron, Ohio, they brought it out last night, and the evening's entertainment would do for the Pittsburgh Opera House. Many curious and old fashioned dresses were worn, some a century and more old. More anon.

C. H. M.

A DEMOCRAT CONVERTED.

A Juror Objects to Serving with a Colored Man—He is Induced to Waive His Objections and Accepts the Situation.

A little episode, calculated to relieve for a time the dull monotony of Court proceedings, and one which serves to show how easily some men can be induced to change their views in regard to matters, even in which some pet principle or blind faith is involved, occurred in the District Court yesterday.

In empanneling a jury in the last case taken up in that Court, the fourth "good and lawful man" who answered to his name, proved to be an "American citizen of African descent," who notwithstanding the fact that his skin was as black as ebony, bears in his countenance marks of intelligence considerably above mediocrity. The tenth man called was Charles C. Kelly, a bricklayer, from the Twelfth ward, a modern Democrat, "dyed in the wool," who we are informed solemnly asserted, when summoned to serve on the jury, that he wold not sit on the jury with a colored man. After the serving two jurors had been called and the clerk had directed the jurors to hold up their hands and be sworn Mr. Kelly resolved to keep his faith inviolate, and the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Kelly—Judge, I would like to be excused from serving upon this jury.

Judge Kirkpatrick—On what grounds sir?

Mr. Kelly—Because, I don't want to serve on a jury with a colored man. It is against my principles.

Judge Kirkpatrick—The reason is not sufficient, sir. You cannot be excused on that ground. Have you any other?

Mr. Kelly—No, sir.

Judge Kirkpatrick—Clerk, swear the jury.

Mr. Kelly took the oath, and finding there was no means of escape, appeared perfectly resigned to his fate, and from the attentive manner of Mr. Kelly during the trial of the case notwithstanding the terrible colored man occupied a seat immediately in front of him. We are led to presume that there is at least a probability of converting Mr. Kelly to the true faith. We hope he may be reclaimed from the depths of the darkness through which he has been blindly groping for the past ten or twenty years.

A GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

The Report that the Connellsville Railroad has Secured a Western Outlet Via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Authoritatively Contradicted.

A report reached us last evening to the effect that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies had obtained the long desired Western outlet *via* the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad and branches. Cognizant of the presence in the city of distinguished officials connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, we dispatched a reporter to interview the one most likely to know of the existence of such an arrangement—John King, Jr., Esq., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. He received our reporter cordially, and after the object of the visit had been stated—namely, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report—frankly informed him that there was not the slightest grain of truth in it, and that we could contradict it on his authority. Such an arrangement had never been mentioned in his hearing, and he was at a loss to surmise how such a report could become circulated. Referring to the road to Cumberland, just opened, Mr. King said it was the best newly opened road he ever saw, and though a western outlet had not yet been obtained, there was sufficient cause for congratulation upon the grand eastern terminus gained for the road. Mr. King is an affable and courteous gentleman, and willingly imparted the information stated.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

American Officers in Egypt.

A recent letter from Cairo says: The Viceroy, some years ago, discharged his foreign officers, who were then French, and in their place put ex-American and Confederate Generals. Our General Stone (of Ball's Bluff) is Chief of Staff. Generals Sibley and Loring (Confederates) have high commands. General Mott, of New York, a son of Dr. Valentine Mott, is attached to the personal staff of the Viceroy. The employment of Americans is attributable to General Mott, or rather to a romantic incident in his life. Some two years ago he met at Constantinople a beautiful Greek girl, who had been educated at our missionary school in Athens, and fell in love with her; she reciprocated, but her mother was afraid to trust a stranger from a country so remote, and intimated that adventurers had been known to hail from even "the land of the brave." So, when General Mott was absent from the city she took her daughter and fled into Egypt. The General, returning to Cairo, learned whither they had gone, and also the reason of their journey. He immediately sailed for New York, procured testimonials as to his position, character, etc., from persons high in authority and well known abroad, and with them returned to Europe, and proceeded to Cairo, and again met his lady love and her mother. His papers were satisfactory, and they were married. His letters procured him audience with the Viceroy, who was pleased with him, and offered him a commission in his service. He accepted, and through his advice the other American officers were employed.

OBITUARY.

John Saxton, Esq.

John Saxton, of the Canton *Repository and Republican*, died in this city on Sunday morning at five o'clock, aged 79. He was sick only a week, had no settled disease, and passed away without suffering.

Deceased was born in Huntington, Pa., in 1792. He removed to Canton and started the *Ohio Repository* in March, 1815. From that time until the day of his death he was only one week absent from the printing office, and that was occasioned by sickness. He has held several offices of trust and importance. He leaves a spotless record. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and had looked forward with eagerness to the dedication of the new church just built by that society, which is to take place next Sunday. He was the patriarch of the Ohio press. Having been actively connected editorially with the same paper for over fifty-six years, it is believed that his example in this instance is without parallel.

There is general sorrow over the death of Father Saxton, who was revered for his example, and who was beloved by the community for his deeds of kindness and charity more than any other man in it.

CANTON, O., April 17, 1871. H.

PARRICIDE.

Savage and Fatal Fight Between Father and Son.

Four miles east of Circleville, Ohio, on Saturday evening last, a savage fight took place between Jacob A. Leist and Peter, his son, aged seventeen. It seems the elder went home drunk about seven o'clock, and came to blows with his son about some hogs. In the fray the boy struck the father in the back with an ax, which cut through the backbone and spinal cord, and entered one of his lungs. The boy is in jail awaiting an examination. At noon on Monday the man was still alive, but reported dying. The boy will plead self-defense, and claims that the father had first thrown the axe at him, and was after it for a second attack. The affair was witnessed by the wife and daughter, and much depends on their evidence.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

An Elizabeth Borough Applicant on the Rack.

New Questions of Law Raised.

The Power to Rehear Cases Once Decided.

Interesting Spats Between Counsel.

The Commissioners Pursue a Cautious Course—They Will Appeal to the Court to Lay Down the Law, etc., etc.

The License Board met Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of correcting previous irregularities and of hearing some half dozen applications on the "second list," which had been filed three weeks before publication, and published ten secular days, as required by law.

Messrs. Neely, McGee and Scott, Commissioners, were all present, with the Clerk of the courts, Col. Browne.

W. B. Negley and W. K. Jennings, Esqs., counsels for the citizens, with a number of gentlemen representing the Citizens' Executive Committee. Very few spectators were present.

"O, YEA!"

'Squire Patterson, the well-known crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, appeared at the hour of ten, and formally opened the Court by crying:

"O yea! O yea! all manner of persons who have licenses to be heard, come forth when your names are called."

Instantly all talking ceased, all heads were uncovered, and the order and decorum befitting a Court were observed.

JUSTIFICATION OF BAIL BONDS.

S. H. Geyer, Esq., counsel for John Shulz, of Ross township, called the attention of the Board to the fact that the application had been properly endorsed by the Clerk, but the bail had not been justified at the time of the hearing. This was required by law, and he asked that Mr. Shulz be sworn, and examined in regard to the validity of his bail. This was done, and the Clerk was ordered to mark the license "granted."

The case of John W. O'Brien, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, was in precisely the same condition as that of Mr. Shulz. Mr. O'Brien was sworn, and justified as to the liability of his bail. License granted.

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS ON THE FIRST LIST.

The Board then proceeded to take up all the cases on the "first list," together with the half dozen which had been legally advertised in the "second list," and to dispose of them "according to law." It will be remembered that the cases on the first list had been "disposed of" but the Court of Quarter Sessions having decided that no license could be legally granted except in open Court, and by the indorsement of the clerk, it became necessary to make a formal compliance with this decision. The following is a list of the cases granted and refused—embracing all the applications thus far finally passed upon:

LICENSES GRANTED.

John Shulz, Ross township.
J. W. O'Brien, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
James Wiggins, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Peter Kolbecker, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Phillips, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Gillespie, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas Kielhacker, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
William Kane, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
John G. Barr, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Nicholas Young, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Valentine Fehl, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
David Reich, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
H. W. Beaumont, Second ward, Allegheny.
John Kessler, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Bolin Smith, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Froelich, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Reigner, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Frank Goodwin, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Devlin, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
Adam Schweinhart, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles Obliger, Birmingham.
Joseph Schell, Allentown.
F. Evert, First ward, Pittsburgh.
S. Klineordlinger, Fouth ward, Pittsburgh.
Fogarty & Clark, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Castello, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Christian Stange, Birmingham.
John Ulrick, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Christopher Hesler, St. Clair borough.
Henry Kratz, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
Adam Jae, East Birmingham.
Fred. Andriessen, Fist ward, Allegheny.
Patrick Ingoldsby, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Charles Woodhouse, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Connelly, McKeesport.
Philip Nasser, North Versailles.
James McGovern, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Lucas Zimmer, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. Klineordinger, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Shelb, Sharpsburg.
Henry C. Nulimeyer, Baldwin.
Geo. W. Boyd, Upper St. Clair.
Geo. Smith, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
C. Wolters, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Hoffman, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Michael Sembert, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Rudolph Roessing, Third ward, Allegheny.
Dennis Keller, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Fred. Kacheudorfer, Third ward, Allegheny.
Jacob Maisel, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.
Fred. Jacob, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Dinah Dierker, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Heil, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Shears, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Elizabeth Farmaree, Shaler.
Dietah & Thomas, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
Andrew Stang, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Geo. H. Dierker, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Jacob Fox, McCandless.
Joseph Weber, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
John Shaler, Ross.
Rosa Ann Ellwanger, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Michael Hack, Third ward, Allegheny.
J. T. D. Keating, Ross township.
Peter Carlin, Temperanceville.
Nicholas Hoffman, Twelfth ward, Birmingham.
Geo. Krebs, East Birmingham.
Vincent Simon, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Geo. Sheaffer, Birmingham.
Martin Sheafer, Birmingham.
Wm. Rube, Birmingham.
Thos. Miller, Birmingham.
Pat. McGrady, Second ward, Allegheny.
Robert Woods, Ninth ward, Allegheny.
Christ. Fatzler, Birmingham.
Samuel Turner, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh (granted for April.
George Reineman, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
David McClelland, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Sampet Knoth, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Nicholas Gantener, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Geo. W. Warren, Marshall township.
F. X. Seidle, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Bork, Third ward, Allegheny.

LICENSES REFUSED.

Fred. Stolte, East Birmingham.
Salvador Slocum, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thomas McDonald, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Magdalena Tagg, First ward, Pittsburgh.
John Emmel, Second ward, Allegheny.
Christ. Eisenbart, Birmingham.
Wm. Hanlon, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Andrew Miers, Birmingham, granted for one month, but refused for the year.
James Nolan, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Shuck, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Tephford, First ward, Allegheny.
Gottlieb Dramble, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Ballmer, Lower St. Clair.
John Baker, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Hoffman, First ward, Pittsburgh.
James Sands, Ninth ward, Allegheny.
Gottleib Yunker, Third ward, Allegheny.
A. Ludwig, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Samuel Turner, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, granted for April, but refused for the year.
Wilhelmina Myers, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Daniel C. Sarver, Elizabeth Borough.
Florentine Zeigler, East Birmingham.
Chas. Jacobs, Third ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Pollock, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Robert Miller, Seventh ward, Allegheny.
Isaac Rankin, Upper St. Clair.
Joseph Breaen, Shaler.
Conrad Speidle, Braddock.
Christ. Seewald, Braddock.
Henry Tschudy, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Herman & Shambach, Birmingham.
Adam Benner, Third ward, Allegheny.
J. S. Coney, Third ward, Allegheny.
Geo. Walthers, Second ward, Allegheny.
Andrew Miller, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick O'Connor, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Adolph Rosemund, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Isensee, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Andrew Wagner, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. P. Swaney, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
John H. Pledge, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Richard Keeffe, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Terrance McManus, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Colvers, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Kingston, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Gallagher, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward McDermott, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Hamill & Haley, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward Shulz, South Pittsburgh.
Wm. Berry, South Pittsburgh.
Robert M. Elwood, McKeesport.
Jacob Lovey, Birmingham.
Benj. Price, South Pittsburgh.
Valentine Kaercher, Birmingham.
Paul Blasi, Third ward, Allegheny.
M. F. Lynch, Second ward, Allegheny.
James Scott, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Owen McGovern, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward McGarr, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Caroline Buchler, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

[The cases taken before the Court of Quarter Sessions, on appeal, are included in this list of "refused" applications.]

THE RESULT.

From the above lists it will be seen that one hundred and forty-four cases have been passed upon thus far, of which eighty-four have been granted and sixty refused. Many of those refused will file new applications, and will come up for another hearing.

ANOTHER MEETING TO-DAY.

The Board adjourned to meet again this morning, at ten o'clock, when some of those few cases on the "second list," published yesterday, may be heard.

The License Board met Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment—all the members being present.

The first case called was John S. Coney, of the Third ward, Allegheny, which was granted without opposition. This application was on the first list.

THE CASE OF FRED. JEDEKOH, OF ELIZABETH BOROUGH.

The next case called was that of Frederick Jedekoh, of Elizabeth borough, whose application was published on the "second list."

Mr. Jedekoh was sworn and stated that he had ten rooms and sixteen beds for the exclusive use of strangers or travelers. He also testified to the necessity of the house, and that he had proper stabling, etc.

To Mr. Negley, counsel for citizens—I am a foreigner by birth. Q. Did James Robins sign your petition? A. No—he was not at home; but he authorized me to sign it for him.

John Murray, sworn—Q. Did you sign Jedekoh's petition? A. No, but I authorized Jedekoh to sign it for me.

Mr. Negley then submitted a transcript from the docket of 'Squire Moffet, setting forth that Jedekoh had been fined fifty dollars for selling liquor on Sunday, in the month of July, 1869.

J. N. O'Neil, sworn—Jedekoh keeps a noisy and disorderly house; have heard of him selling to minors and on the Sabbath, but never saw the offenses committed; know the fact that he has sold liquor to drunkards; know that he sold liquor to Mr. McCaughen when he was drunk.

R. McClure, sworn—The reputation of the house is disorderly; drunken persons are seen about the door.

Cross-examined—Q. Is there any other place for the entertainment of travelers? A. There is. Q. Do you know that they entertain travelers? A. I do. Q. How do you know? A. I based my answer to the question from knowing that he entertained travelers since the expiration of his license. [The witness alluded to Sarver's house, which was refused license, but still kept open.]

J. W. Calcutt, sworn—I am twenty years of age; have got liquor at Jedekoh's bar, but do not know of his selling or giving away liquor on Sunday.

G. W. Wright, sworn—Am only twenty years of age; got liquor at Jedekoh's bar on last Christmas (Sunday); he sold it to me; he told me to go behind the bar and get it; I did so, and paid him for it.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you not steal the liquor? A. I did not—I got it with Jedekoh's knowledge. Q. Did you ever get liquor there at any other time? A. Yes. Q. How often? A. Fifty times. Q. Did Jedekoh know you were not of age? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did he ever ask you about your age? A. No, sir. Q. How did he know it? A. He knew.

Jacob Kiehl, sworn—Know of Jedekoh selling on Sunday; July last, on a Sunday, liquor was sold when Jedekoh was present; I went into the bar room and drank with Jedekoh.

Cross-examined—Q. When did you say this was? A. Last July. Q. Was it not one year ago last July? A. I can't say positively. It was at the time of the fire at Large's mill. Q. Well when do say it was? A. It must have been in July, 1870.

Mr. Negley said it was immaterial whether it was in 1870 or 1869. The time of the occurrence did not alter the nature of the transaction.

C. C. Thompson, sworn—Do not know of Jedekoh selling on Sunday; I have seen drunkards in and around the house.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

F. M. Magee, Esq., counsel for Mr. Jedekoh, then called the following witnesses to rebut the evidence against the applicant:

D. O. Lambert, sworn—Am constable of the borough; at a meeting of citizens, held on Friday evening last, a committee was appointed to draw up a remonstrance against Jedekoh.

Mr. Magee—What did the Committee do?

Mr. Negley—I object.

Mr. Magee—I propose to prove that the Committee did not prepare a remonstrance at all, but decided the house was necessary; that it was kept in an orderly manner, and that the citizens would not remonstrate against it.

Commissioner Neely—We will have the testimony on both sides.

Witness—The Committee set forth, first, that the house *was* necessary; next, that it was *not* necessary. That was about what they reported.

Mr. Magee—Q. Is the tavern a necessity? A. It is as necessary as any house of the kind; and is the only public house left there, since Sarver has been refused license.

Cross-examined—Q. Do you not know of Jedekoh having sold liquor on Sunday? A. No. Q. Did you not make an information against him for selling on Sunday? A. Yes. Q. You got half of the penalty imposed in the case? A. Yes. Q. You spoke of the committee appointed to get up a remonstrance—how many were on that committee? A. Four. Q. How many reported in favor of the necessity of the house? A. Two. Q. Is two a majority of four? A. No. Q. How did the other two stand? A. I do not know. Q. Did you ever see McCaughen drunk? A. He is a man that will take a drink, but is always capable of taking care of himself. Q. Did you not have to take him away from a public meeting while he was drunk to prevent his raising a disturbance? A. I don't recollect.

Mr. McCaughen, sworn—I only took one drink of liquor the day O'Neil swore I was drunk. I was not drunk at all. [Witness explained all about this one drink.]

Cross-examined—Q. Do you know John Kidney, who keeps bar for Jedekoh? A. Yes. Q. How long has he been in his employ? A. I do not know—he has been there for some time. Q. Does he ever get on drunken sprees? A. I never knew him to get on sprees since he quit boating. Did he not have the *mania potu* at Jedekoh's house? A. Yes; but that was when he was boating. He was boarding at Jedekoh's then. Q. Did not Jedekoh afterwards employ him as barkeeper? A. Yes.

Mr. Jedekoh, in chief, recalled—I never sold Wright any liquor on Sunday. If he ever got any he must have stolen it.

Cross-examined—Q. Did you ever give away any liquor on Sunday? A. Not that I mind of. Q. Did you ever see your bar-keeper with *mania potu*? A. don't know what you mean. Q. Do you not know that he imagined he saw big devils and little devils, and other unnatural objects? A. I heard he did, but I did not go to his room to see him.

Philip Boylander sworn—I saw young Wright go behind the bar, on last Christmas and get liquor. Jedekoh did not sell him any.

Cross-examined—Q. How did you happen to be in the bar room on Sunday. A. I went in through the door. Q. Was the door unlocked? A. Yes. Q. Was there a fire in the bar room? A. Yes. Q. Was it kept open as a sitting room? A. It was.

This closed the testimony in the case.

Mr. Negley, on behalf of the citizens opposing the license, stated that there were two points, either of which should be sufficient to prevent the granting of the application. The first was, insufficient proof of citizenship. The applicant admitted that he was a foreigner by birth, and the production of his naturalization papers was the best and only *legal* evidence as to his citizenship. He would not raise this question in this case, but he wished to give notice that he would insist upon the production of the naturalization papers in the future. The second point was, the violations of the license laws which had been proved against the applicant. Leaving out of consideration all the testimony on behalf of the remonstrants, it appeared from the showing of Jedekoh's own witnesses that he had violated that provision of the law which requires the bar room to be closed up on Sunday. But it had been shown that he kept a disorderly house, sold to drunkards, sold to miners and on Sunday, and was in no sense a man of "good moral character." He was just such a man as the law prohibited from selling liquor, and the License Board would certainly not permit themselves to go upon the record as granting a license to such a man.

Mr. Magee, counsel for the applicant, stated that a good case had been made out; that the man had the requisite accommodations; that his house was necessary; and if this was not a case in which a license should be granted, then he did not know when a case was made out. Aside from this, there was no other place in the borough where a man could get a night's lodging, the other tavern having been refused a license.

Commissioner Neely said the Board would hold the matter under advisement.

CAN THE BOARD GRANT A LICENSE AFTER AN APPLICATION HAS BEEN REFUSED?

R. B. Parkinson, Esq., called up the case of Adolph Ludwig, of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, which had been refused because the bond contained but one surety. He asked permission of the Board to file an amended bond; and, if the bond should prove satisfactory, he would then ask the Board to rescind the refusal and grant the license.

Mr. Negley—The Board cannot recall this application. It has been finally passed upon, and under the ruling of the Court it is in the hands of the Clerk.

Mr. Parkinson—The gentlemen on the other side are fighting trifles. If they are in earnest, endeavoring to enforce the laws, I am with them. But this captious opposition, this taking advantage of technicalities, is doing the cause they represent an injury. Beside it is unfair and unmanly to oppose the correction of a mere error of oversight, and put clients and counsel to serious inconvenience and expense. I ask that the amended bond be filed, and the license granted.

Mr. Negley—I assert that the paper is beyond the recall of the Board.

Mr. Parkinson—I will take the risk of that. I don't wish to be trifled with, as I have other business to attend to. I have done very little business of this kind, and will do less if things are to be conducted in this way. I never have asked a license for any man who was not entitled to it, and I do not want to be baffled by trifling technicalities.

Commissioner Scott—Mr. Parkinson, could we receive a new bond if the original were unsatisfactory?

Mr. Parkinson—I think the Board perfectly competent to do so. Mr. Negley will hardly dispute this point.

Mr. Negley—I hold that if the case had not been passed upon, and had not gone entirely out of the hands of the Court, an amended bond might be received. That is, the case could be held over, from day to day, until a final decision was reached; but when *decided* it was beyond recall. I give notice now, that if the papers of the Board, after going into the hands of the Clerk, are altered or substituted, I will hold him responsible in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

MR. COYLE ON THREATS.

John Coyle, Esq.—You have no right to make such threats, and they should not be permitted here. This thing of holding the law *in terrorum* over the heads of the Board and the Clerk, is about "played out," and ought to be stopped. The Quarter Sessions has no more power over the Board, except in cases of appeal, than I have. In order to bring this question up in tangible shape, I offer the following:

The petition of James Sands, of the Ninth ward Allegheny, respectfully represents: That he filed his application in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying that he might have granted to him, in accordance with the law regulating the sale of liquors, a license to keep a tavern, &c.; that at the hearing it was satisfactorily established that he possessed all the requisites of the law; that, he had been informed, at an adjourned hearing of his application, held on Tuesday, 18th instant, his application was refused because of their being but one surety upon his bond. Petitioner further represents that the bond required by law to be given is no part of the petition or original application, but in contemplation of the law, the bond should, in strict accordance with the law, be given and filed and approved by the Board after a hearing was had. Petitioner, therefore, files with this, his petition, a bond with good and sufficient sureties, and asks its approval, so that the order of refusal, which was improperly made, be rescinded, and that his license be granted.

JAMES SANDS.

THE BOARD WANTS SOME LAW.

Commissioner Neely—The Board will hold over this question, as to our power to rehear cases, until we can get the opinion of the Court upon it. We want to know what the law is.

Mr. Negley—The Court has signified its willingness to lay down the law upon any point in which the Commissioners may be in doubt.

Mr. Neely—We are willing to take the law from the Court and act accordingly.

ANOTHER "REFUSED" CASE CALLED UP.

Mr. Coyle then presented the petition of Stephen McFadden, of East Birmingham, which set forth that notwithstanding the fact that he had put up three beds shortly before the hearing and after the filing of his petition, yet he had more beds than the law required. He therefore asked that the order of refusal be revoked, and that the license be granted.

Mr. Neely—The Board will hold this case over, with the others, until the court decides whether we have power to re-hear or not.

THE CASE OF MAGDALENA TAGG.

H. C. Mackrell, Esq., counsel for Magdalena Tagg, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, who had been refused license because the petition was not signed, asked the Board to reconsider the case and grant the license. He held that although the petition was not signed, the affidavit on the back of the petition was signed, and that would be sufficient in any court of law or equity. He asked that the license be granted, so that the counsel on the other side could appeal to court, where he would be willing to stand over it.

Commissioner Scott—Have you no right to appeal, in cases where licenses are refused?

Mr. Mackrell—I don't think a tavern keeper has any rights which a white man is bound to respect. I believe we have no right to appeal this case, and that is the reason why I wish you to grant the license that the case may be tested.

Commissioner Neely—We will submit the case to the court and get the law from them.

Mr. Jennings—It can be shown that the applicant keeps a disorderly house.

Mr. Mackrell—I believe that is not true—it is only the opinion of the gentleman.

Mr. Jennings—My opinion in this matter might be worth just as much as yours.

Mr. Mackrell—I *know* the character of the house, and I would not give three cents for your opinion.

Mr. Jennings—We may have an opportunity to test who is right.

Mr. Mackrell—This license was granted, and on the strength of that my client has been selling liquor.

Mr. Negley—The license was not granted.

Mr. Mackrell—I *saw* it granted.

Mr. Negley—I'll argue no more about it.

Clerk Browne—The license was *granted in private*, but *refused in open court*, and it stands indorsed "refused."

Commissioner Neely—There is no use spending any further time on the case. We will not decide it until we get the law from the court.

GRANTED.

The license of Roger Sweeny, of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, was then heard and granted without opposition.

The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

RUM'S DOING.

Fatal Affray at Greencastle, Indiana.

At Greencastle, Indiana, on the 15th, Dunbar Bowman, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Bowman, an eminent divine, President of Ashbury University, was killed in an affray. Bowman was intoxicated, and had been arrested, having quarreled with a colored man, but was released by the City Marshal, after having been taken as far as the jail. He then went to a saloon and called for a glass of beer, which was refused. Then he asked for a glass of water, which was given him. As he was drinking the water Henry Frank entered the back door of the saloon. Bowman saw him and mistook him for the man who helped to arrest him. Immediately when he saw him he said, with an oath, "You are the rascal who helped to arrest me," and, at the same time, advanced toward him. When within a few feet of him he threw the glass tumbler which he held in his hand, at Frank, hitting him on the head. Frank retreated and Bowman followed with a knife drawn. After Frank had retreated some distance he drew a revolver and told Bowman to stop or he would shoot him, but he did not stop, so Frank fired four shots at him in rapid succession, two of which missed him; one simply grazed the right side of the abdomen, and the other penetrated just above the eighth rib. Bowman then leaned against a billiard table near and said, "Boys, I guess he's got me this time!" It was soon seen that he was mortally wounded. He was carried to his father's residence, where he lingered, suffering greatly till three o'clock Monday morning, when death came to his relief. Frank gave himself up to the authorities, and waived an examination and gave bonds of $10,000 to appear before the court on the twenty-fourth instant.

GHASTLY TABLEAU.

Killed by Lightning on the Plains.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, paper says: An Indian by the name of Yellow Hawk some time ago became dissatisfied with his nomadic life, and opened a ranche near Fort Sully, one of the most remote posts in the northwest. He soon became possessed of a horse and cart, and it was his custom to go to the different posts within accessible distance and dispose of the products of his farm. On these occasions he always carried with him a canvas tent, which he would pitch on the approach of a storm. About three weeks ago Yellow Hawk went upon his last journey. He was accompanied by his wife and a dog. While he was in the neighborhood of Fort Sully a terrible storm, attended with thunder and lightning, passed over the place. On the day following a party of men happened to come across a little canvas tent pitched upon the river bank. It bore the neglected appearance, and one of the party stepped up to it and looked in. What he saw there paralized him with terror, for he gazed upon a sight the like of which he will probably never look upon again. At the end of the tent were Yellow Hawk, his wife and the dog grouped together. Yellow Hawk sat upright; with his hand firmly grasping the neck of the dog, who was sitting on his haunches; on the other side of the dog reclined Yellow Hawk's wife, leaning on her elbow. All the three were stark, rigid, and all three of their eyes were wide open, starting with a look of fear. The three were dead; but wherefore? The lightning probably killed them; but neither on the tent nor on the bodies was the slightest evidence of the presence of the electric destroyer.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the Session.

The House Refuses to Concur in the Conference Report on the Ku-Klux Bill—A Report Made—The Iron-Clad Oath Retained—Adjournment To-day, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

Deficiency Bill Passed.

The deficiency bill has finally passed both Houses after two conference committees have modified it. The appropriation for rebuilding the Catholic Hospital at Charleston is reduced from $20,000 to $12,000. The provisions for a public park at Washington and for reprinting the national bank notes were stricken out. The Senate yielded rather more than the House, in order to save the bill, some Senators taking ground that in cases where there is a conflict use the presumption lies in favor of the House as the immediate representative of the people, by the constitution made the special guardian of the public purse. The matter was disposed of about four o'clock, when both Houses took a recess till evening.

The President's Western Trip.

The President had expected to depart for St. Louis to-night, but is detained by the non-adjournment of Congress. He will leave as soon as an adjournment is effected. He will travel in a special car, and will be accompanied part of the way by Senator Morton.

The Toledo Postmaster Confirmed.

McMaken was confirmed for the postoffice at Toledo to-day by the Senate without a single objection being raised, and this notwithstanding that the Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, as well as several other Senators, had been apprised of all the facts in the case as published in these despatches last night. It was only a few days ago that the President openly stated to several persons that from all that he could learn in regard to Mr. Maken, he thought him in every way unfit for the place to which he was recommended by Representative Peck, both on account of his bad moral character and his other disqualifications. Postmaster General Creswell was also of opinion that no change should be made in this office, at least until Peck should explain away the charges on file in his department relative to the corrupt influences which had been brought to bear upon the Toledo offices. All that the present incumbent and his friends asked was that there should be a full investigation into the merits of this case, and that whatever appointment was made should be made in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Toledo, and to promote the interests of the Republican party there. The whole thing, however, hinged upon the right which Peck claimed to make his own recommendations in accordance with the usual customs in such cases. The President and Postmaster General both appear to be anxious to throw the whole responsibility of the change entirely upon Representative Peck.

Promotion of Commerce.

Congressman Marshall has introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation. It provides for the construction of two tunnels at Cairo, one under the Ohio and one under the Mississippi river, to be used for connecting railways which do now or may hereafter center at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The company to be incorporated under the bill is entitled the Mississippi and Ohio Tunnel and Lake Company, capital stock ten million dollars. The list of incorporators embraces well known Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati capitalists.

The Woman Suffragists.

Nothing daunted by their being baulked in their effort to register, will to-morrow demand that their votes be received at the polls in the election for delegates, which will then occur. They will show to the Superintendent of Elections that they have presented their names for registration, but that their application in this direction has been refused. It is understood that the whole object of these demonstrations is for the purpose of bringing suit, in order that it may be legally determined whether women have the right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House was wholly engaged to-day upon the report of the Conference Committee on the Ku-Klux bill. The Sherman amendment met with opposition from nearly all who made remarks, as did also the section prescribing the vote for jurors. The debate was mainly confined to Republicans. At half past four o'clock the previous question was ordered, when the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by a vote of 106 to 74. The speaker then appointed another Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shellabarger, Poland and Whitthorn, and the House took a recess till 7:30 this afternoon. Upon reassembling the Conference report not being forthcoming, no business was transacted, and after waiting until ten o'clock, the House took a further recess until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The new Ku-Klux Conference committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds, Carpenter and Thurman, reported about nine o'clock this evening. The House conferees receded from their objections to the iron-clad oath, but insisted upon striking out Sherman's amendment and substituting therefor a provision providing that instead of counties being assessed for damages occasioned by outrages committed therein, all individuals who may witness the same, and who shall refuse to render assistance shall be held liable both civilly and criminally. Immediately upon the reading of the report Mr. Sherman took the floor and made a violent speech against the substitute for his section, which he declared impotent and powerless for either good or evil. The debate was continued until a late hour, and with every prospect of the report being concurred in by the Senate. So far as the House is concerned, there seem to be but little doubt but that the substitute for Sherman's amendment will be concurred in there. The only difficulty will arise in concurring in the iron-clad oath section, which has already been voted down by the House on three different occasions. The opinion seems to be to-night that in its anxiety to get away the House will agree to this provision.

Adjournment.

After talking until one o'clock this morning (20th), the Senate came to a vote on the report of the Conference Committee, and it was agreed to, 36 to 13. Hill and Robertson, Republicans, voted in the negative. After adopting a resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock to-day, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1871.

MR. SUMNER'S PROPOSED SPEECH ON FISH.

Mr. Sumner is understood to have prepared a speech in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State Department, but it is thought, as he had the manuscript with him at the Senate yesterday, he has been persuaded by his friends not to deliver it. The speech is said to give a complete history of the Senator in connection with the Motley affair, and incidentally of his differences with the President. All are founded on and sustained by documents and letters. It is said to be very damaging to Mr. Fish. Senator Morton was in consultation with Mr. Sumner in the Senate for more than an hour yesterday, the whole subject of Mr. Sumner's differences with the administration being talked over in an earnest and excited manner. Mr. Sumner denied that he had attacked the President, and claimed that the country was with him. Mr. Morton replied that he was mistaken in this, and that his speech was without effect, and that few or no journals in Indiana supported Mr. Sumner.

IMPORTANT WESTERN BILLS PASSED.

The closing hours of the session have been marked by the final passage of two bills of important Western interest, which will probably be signed by the President to-morrow. The House passed to-day Senate bill, without amendment, to meet the case of a break of gauge between Northern and Southern railroads in the transportation of bonded goods, under the act of July 14, 1870. It is provided that in case of difference in width of gauges of connecting railroads, the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another under the personal supervision of an Inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The second measure was the passage by the House of Senate bill, without amendment, to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, located partially in Missouri, to mortgage its property. The bill is somewhat different from the one agreed on by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate at the last session, and finally passed as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, organized under act of Congress of July 27th, 1866, is hereby authorized to make and issue its bonds in such form and manner, for such sums, payable at such times, and bearing such rate of interest, and to dispose of them on such terms as its directors may deem advisable, and to secure such bonds, the said Company may mortgage its road equipments, lands, franchises, privileges, and other rights and property, subject to such terms, conditions and limitations as its directors may prescribe. As proof and notice of the legal and official delivery of any mortgage hereafter made by said company it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, provided that if the company shall hereafter suffer any breach of the conditions of the act above referred to under which it is organized the rights of those claiming under any mortgage made by the company to the lands granted to it by said act shall extend only to so much thereof as shall be conterminous with or apportion to that part of said road which shall have been constructed at the time of foreclosure of said mortgage.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The President, accompanied by General Porter, will leave Washington this evening for St. Louis. He will be absent one week. The visit is one of a private nature altogether.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thomas M. Bowen, of Arkansas, Governor of Idaho Territory; David Blakely, Pension Agent at Chicago; John W. Thompson and Chas. F. Peck, Members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly, District of Columbia, for two years. Postmasters—H. S. Park, Henderson, Ky.; C. L. Madison, Cambridge, O.; E. V. McMaken, Toledo, O.; Terrence Moore, Marquette, Mich.; J. M. Shermenhorn, Buffalo, N. Y.; James Goodspeed, Joliet, Ill.

REVOLUTION.

The Insurrection Crumbling

The Communists Driven Out of Asnieres—Morale of the Versailles Troops Not Good—The Government Forces Carry the Wood of Colombes.

LONDON, April 19.—The details of the fighting on Monday at Asnieres show that the Versailles forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon re-occupied the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versailles troops.

During the night there was an incessant fusilade, and the Government forces retained their position with difficulty.

A dispatch from Paris on Tuesday evening says the Versailles army had not resumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the Island of Jatte.

The Communist's losses yesterday were very heavy. It is stated that the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their suffering and heavy losses.

Immense quantities of ammunition have been discovered in the cellars in the avenue du Trocadero.

A special to the *Standard* says the spirit evinced by the Versailles troops is unsatisfactory, and that even discipline is wanting. The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asnieres to-day.

There are rumors of changes in the French Ministry.

A dispatch from Paris Tuesday evening reports a violent cannonade at Maillot Gate and Neuilly.

A Victory for the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, April 19.—The Versailles troops have carried the woods of Colombes. A large number of the insurgents were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Asnieres is now threatened on both sides by government forces.

Programme Prepared by the Communists—They Admit Defeat at Neuilly.

PARIS, April 19.—A programme, which has been suggested and has not met with general approval among the people of Paris, provides for the maintenance of the republic, the granting of Communa rights to Paris and other cities, autonomy of the National Guards; the dissolution of the Assembly and the election of a National Communal Representative Assembly in its stead; the formation of an *ad interim* Government for Paris and in Versailles; the declaration of an amnesty for all officers against the Government, and signing an armistice. The insurgents admit having been repulsed at Neuilly, but claim victories at Issy and Clamart. Gen Okolowitz succeeds Gen. Dombrowski's brother, who was disabled at Asnieres.

The Insurrection Falling to Pieces—Feeble Attempt to Raise a Revolt at Boloque.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Asnieres via Versailles says the weather is rainy and operations are next to impossible; but adds that the insurrection is failing to pieces.

A dispatch from Boulogne of the 19th says: This afternoon a Communist leader unfurled a red flag and addressed a crowd in support of the Commune. Considerable excitement was created in the street for a time, but eventually the police seized the flag and quieted the disturbance. There have been some disturbances at Bordeaux, but they were promptly repressed.

The Government Troops Occupy Asnieres.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says the Government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Siene and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small. A battery has been placed to position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres. The insurgent troops were quiet and their batteries silent during last night.

From Paris by Mail.

A letter from Paris, April 4th, says that many parts of the city appear almost deserted and desolate. The great avenues are full of people, but in the smaller streets nearly all the private residences are closed, and there are very few carriages.

By way of variety you may pick out here and there the emblem of the Red Cross, evidently provided by a thoughtful concierge, and designed to prevent the Prussians from soiling the premises, for certainly he will not permit the ambulance to be occupied by Paris National Guards.

One of the principal avenues is occupied by several washwomen, who are drying the linen on lines drawn between the trees.

The residence of M. Thiers and those of some of his colleagues have been sequestered, and are constantly occupied by rebel forces.

Another letter says nothing less than a collapse threatens the Commune at the present moment, and in every moderate element the revolution is a complete failure on the side of decency and order among the people of Paris. It has no friends. The Bourgeoisie shuts up its shop windows and puts its cash carefully out of sight, and looks on with apathetic indifference, and this attitude, this inertia of a whole people, the Commune can not deal with. People who simply leave you alone can not be proceeded against, and that is all the people of Paris do to the Commune. Among the Communists there is hardly a man of positive force, even in villainy, and when they began the affair they had no conception what it would lead to. They are frightened by their success, and the abyss to the edge of which it has suddenly brought them startled them out of all propriety and the use of their reason by suddenly discovering themselves to be a supreme power in this great city. It is certain that nobody in France is half so much astonished as themselves at the turn affairs have taken, for it was simply inconceivable that the fire of one platoon of infantry should put Paris completely into the hands of twenty professional agitators and ruffians. Nearly all the property holders are opposed to the Commune, for it confiscates their rent, and seizes, by simple robbery, whatever valuables its agents require. The workmen are daily becoming its enemies, for capital is driven away, and all laborers lose the only honest means of supporting their families.

The robbery of the Commune, though it does not hesitate to make visits on a grand scale to the offices of bankers, does not disclaim either the pitiful plunder of the small dealers in little grocery shops, and the other day there was a disturbance caused by a National Guard buying five cents' worth of cheese from an old woman, and paying her with an order on the republic. He gave her the alternative of taking that or the contents of his revolver. This practical application of the doctrines of Communism is quite in vogue with these armed plunderers. Visits to butcher shops are common, and there begins to be fewer butcher shops open than formerly. One branch of Paris trade seems to be killed entirely. The shops of dealers in cooked provisions were at all times quite a feature on the streets, but their glory is in eclipse. They exactly meet the necessities of the hungry National Guard, so they have exhausted the stocks of these dealers, paying in bows; and, as the charcutier did not feel encouraged by this sort of custom, they have put up their shutters.

A letter, printed in large type, is published in the official journal of the Commune, in which the writer points out the equity and possibility of compelling the owners of property in France to bear exclusively the burden of meeting the German indemnity. He divides the population into five classes, ranging from extreme opulence to the lowest poverty, and says the proper course to pursue is to impose a tax of 3 or 4 per cent. upon the fortunes of the first class, which will pay the whole demand of Germany.

A letter from Versailles, describing the battle of April 2, says: "The principal importance of this affair is in its moral effect. It is now certain that the government has soldiers that will obey orders and fire upon the insurgents, and this point determined, there is not the slightest doubt of its ability to put down the insurrection with little delay. To-day the troops behaved well, the Chasseurs D'Afrique, the sailors and the artillery making good use of their arms, and indicating not the least disposition to spare when once they were in. This fact seems already to restore the morale of the whole military force, and the day has been a very important one, simply in view of its proving that all the force in the hands of the government is not corrupted by the spirit that disgraced the 88th regiment of the line."

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The Floodgates Opened—Five Hundred Private Bills Introduced.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17, 1871.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Bounties for Sailors and Marines.

The joint resolution requesting Congress to pay bounties to sailors and marines was passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buck—Authorizing married women to make contracts and transact business while deserted by their husbands.

By Mr. Humphreys—Authorizing the school district of South Pittsburgh to borrow forty thousand dollars, sell real estate, etc.; joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to investigate the present condition of the coal mines throughout the bituminous regions of the Commonwealth and report by bill or otherwise to the next Legislature.

Mr. Taylor—Relative to the care of prisoners afflicted with temporary insanity in Allegheny county, which provides that the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, upon notification by the Mayor, shall take immediate care of such persons; repealing the act of 1870 prohibiting the issuing of licenses in Braddock's borough; authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway Company to subscribe for and hold the stock and indorse the bonds and lease the roads of any inclined or passenger railway company in Allegheny county.

By Mr. Warner—Providing for the payment of military claims, appropriating thirty thousand dollars to that purpose; incorporating the People's Cemetery Company of Western Pennsylvania, David Hostetter, Wm. Bissell, J. M. Brush and others corporators.

By Mr. Robb—Preventing the adulteration of drugs and medicinal compounds, and providing for the appointment of an inspector of drugs for the county of Allegheny, at a salary of $2,500. This is similar to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Graham, only it is confined to Allegheny county; supplement to the act of 1870 relative to changes of venue, which applies said act to cases exceeding $300, and where one of the plaintiffs or defendants may be a citizen of another State; supplement to the act of 1870 creating a police district in Robinson township, Allegheny county, which authorizes the school directors to levy a tax in the First election precinct for a lock-up, and to pay policemen a salary of two hundred and forty dollars per annum, in addition to the fees now allowed; incorporating the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, corporators, G. W. Wilson, J. T. Wray, R. M. Snodgrass, Joseph A. Butler, George H. Morgan, George A. Kelly, J. G. Young and others; supplement to the act relating to lateral railroads, extending the same ten miles from the vicinity of any railroad, canal or slackwater navigation.

By Mr. Leidig—Requiring the Supreme Court to review both the law and the evidence in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe.

By Mr. Schnatterly—Declaring the Youghiogheny river and its tributaries public highways.

About five hundred private bills were introduced.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill for the incorporation of a College of Mines for the State of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Ellis—Joint resolution for continuing the contract for the publication of the *Legislative Record*.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 19, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

The Senate bills preventing trespassing upon railroad cars was passed.

The bill from the House, removing convicts from Cameron, Potter, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, Fulton and Franklin from the Eastern to Western Penitentiary was passed.

The resolution from the House relative to final adjournment was postponed by a Democratic vote.

Republican Caucus.

There was a long Republican Senate caucus this morning, but the proceedings cannot be divulged by members. It is understood that the apportionment conference committee will hold a meeting to-morrow, and finally determine on a bill to report, which will be satisfactory to all parties.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. Beardsley, Republican, offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that many important bills remain to be acted upon, informing the Senate that the House will be ready to adjourn finally by Thursday, 27th instant, and requesting that body to attend to legislation in time to adjourn at that date, which elicited a lengthy party discussion on the dead-lock, and was passed by a party vote, the Democrats voting no.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution to adjourn the House from Friday till Tuesday, which elicited another party discussion, and was made the special order for Friday morning.

House Bills Passed.

The private calendar was continued, and the following House bills passed: Incorporating a bridge company over the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh; extending the Penn township road law to Indiana township, Allegheny, amended by Mr. Robb to include Wilkins township; incorporating the Twenty-first Ward Market Association of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Putney objected to Mr. Humphreys's bill relative to screens and weights and measurement in the bituminous coal regions.

Mr. Milliken objected to the bill prohibiting liquor in Monongahela City and Carrollton township, Washington county, and Forward township, Allegheny county.

Titusville Orphans' School.

In the afternoon Mr. Shurlock, from the special committee on the Titusville orphans' school, informally reported the school nearly broken up, the building sold and half the children sent home, and moved that the committee's expenses on the proposed trip to Titusville for further investigation be paid. After considerable discussion the motion was disagreed to, when Mr. Shurlock moved that the committee be discharged, which was promptly agreed to.

Spring Elections.

The bill restoring spring elections to Bradford county was made general, excepting Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allegheny City, Pittsburgh, Lebanon, Williamsport, Meadville, Titusville and Westmoreland county. This was done because the general bill on this subject passed by both Houses is now locked in Conference Committee, because of a local amendment pertaining to Luzerne county.

The bill to prevent fishing with lines in the Allegheny river and tributaries was indefinitely postponed.

PROHIBITORY LAW FOR PARTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

There was read in the Senate on the 12th inst. an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer in the boroughs of McKeesport, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Mifflin, Jefferson, Versailles, Elizabeth and Lincoln, Allegheny county, from and after the first day of June, 1871. Transgressors against this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense the fine will be $100, with imprisonment for thirty days. Brewers and distillers shall not sell in less quantities than one barrel.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Dakotah.

YANKTON, April 18.—The Legislature was in extra session until noon to-day, with a quorum in both Houses, pursuant to proclamation. There having been doubts expressed as to whether an extra session could be held after consuming the full time allowed for the regular session, Governor Burbank wrote to Washington for an opinion.

A dispatch received from Secretary Fish to-day stated that the Attorney General believes the special session authorized will remain in session but a few days to legislate on railroad matters, and probably pass a bill authorizing counties to vote a tax and issue bonds for building railroads.

JAMES BROWN, a respectable farmer of Noble county, Ohio, who is entitled to a pension under the late act for the benefit of soldiers of the war of 1812, patriotically refuses to avail himself of the proffered bounty. To a claim agent who proposed to file an application for him, Mr. Brown said: "No sir, never, while the country counts its debts by billions. I want no pension. I will never take any." He is a near kinsman of old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry memory, is nearly eighty, strong of body and mind, and a man of rare intelligence, having been a great reader and independent thinker from his youth.

Steps have been taken by Rev. Dr. Bellows and others in New York to present Mr. Bergh with a service of plate as a mark of appreciation of his "incessant labors in the cause of humanity in protecting God's dumb creation from cruelty."

ABOUT "DRUMMERS."

Over $50,000,000 Expended Annually—Rapid Abandonment of the System.

The propriety of dispensing with "drummers," or commercial agents, has been the subject of serious consideration in Pittsburgh, and we observe is being agitated elsewhere. It is stated that many houses in Philadelphia, as well as in other large cities, commenced the year by reducing expenses and dispensing with traveling agents. Do "drummers" pay? is the question to be determined, and it would seem, from this action of merchants, that the answer is in the negative. While it must be admitted that a large house, having business relations in the different sections of the country, requires agents to attend to the settlement of accounts and other matters, involving large amounts of money, the sending broadcast over the States of a flood of "drummers," inundating, as it were, the interior merchants with a multiplicity of "samples," is regarded as an abuse that calls for abatement. A great army of these agents has regularly been sent out, every wholesale house in almost every city having one or more representatives, who visit every town, village and hamlet in the country. Upon the extent of this "drumming" business the New York *Grocer* has some facts and figures which will be regarded as interesting.

"There are said to be 25,000 drummers sent out of this city alone. These average at least $1,500 each in salary and commissions, or $37,500,000 paid to the whole number in salaries. If to this we add their traveling expenses, $4 per day, and estimating they are upon the road 150 days during the year, we have an item of $15,000,000 more, and an aggregate of $52,000,000, which is added to the price of the goods sold. As there are about 300,000 retail stores in the country which the goods eventually reach, we find every dealer taxed $175 per year to sustain this army of "drummers" from New York city alone. We would not be understood to say that in all instances and under all circumstances the employment of traveling salesmen should be dispensed with, for under certain circumstances it is an absolute necessity. In introducing a new article to the attention of the trade, or a new or improved package or manner of putting up goods, in specialties generally, or whatever cannot be described intelligibly or understood clearly without seeing the article, then such a course becomes indispensable, and an advantage to both buyer and seller. But even then, after such an article or staple or manufacture has become universally known, the 'drummer' can be dispensed with to the advantage of both parties."

Houses in New York which carried out for any length of time the plan of dispensing with drummers, giving their customers the benefit of corresponding reduction on goods, report a healthy business, with few losses and better satisfaction to all parties. The *Grocer* says further:

"Leading firms in every line of business, who have hitherto refused to make known their business in any other way except through the expense of maintaining a dozen or more 'drummers' scouring the country, have dispensed with their services and returned to a system of judicious advertising, which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. Those who have tried the two systems are loud in their praises of the latter method. A firm laboring under the necessary heavy expenses of maintaining a dozen salesmen, at a cost of $25,000 to $50,000 per annum, cannot afford to sell its goods at as low a figure as a firm whose expenses are reduced by the same amount. Indeed, experience proves that competition by the latter against the former is almost impossible. While a very small portion of the amount hitherto expended on agents (who, at the best, could visit but a small portion of the trade) would enable the firm to place their business and prices weekly before every merchant in the country, and bring larger returns. Orders would be found to in nowise abate, and at the end of the year fewer bad debts would be found on the books of our wholesale merchants. Country merchants themselves can compel this change, for their own good, by refusing to give their orders to these peripatetic salesmen, and by sending their orders to headquarters and insisting upon the prices which houses not under this unnecessary expense are willing to give."

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Meeting of the Arbitrators at Mauch Chunk—An Umpire Selected—Feeling Among Operators and Miners—More Rioting Feared at Scranton.

The arbitrators selected to settle the coal difficulties met at Mauch Chunk on Monday. There were present nine representatives of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association and ten of the operators. After organization the first business of the meeting was the selection of an umpire. After considerable discussion Bishop Wood, Governor Geary, Henry Bergh, of New York, Rev. D. J. McDermott and Judge Gordon were rejected. Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, was then nominated and unanimously elected umpire, and by telegraph informed of the fact. It was then proposed that a person be agreed upon to act as umpire in case Judge Elwell should decline to serve. A series of names were proposed and rejected, among which were prominent judges, lawyers, &c., throughout the State. The discussion, nomination and rejections was continued for several hours. The nominations were made alternately, the operators naming a gentleman first, and then the W. B. A. following with a nomination. After skirmishing for several hours, his Honor Judge G. M. S. Harding, of Luzerne county, was selected to act as umpire in case Judge Elwell should decline to serve. A motion was adopted that all questions voted on must be carried by a two-third vote of each side to pass. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday.

The meeting of arbitrators will continue for some days, and it is believed that all questions will be settled this week, and resumption begin shortly.

A dispatch was received from Judge Elwell, at Tunkhannock, stating that he would accept the umpireship and leave on Tuesday for Mauch Chunk.

FEELING AMONG OPERATORS AND MINERS.

After the adjournment of the meeting of arbitrators on Monday, the coal operators conversed quite freely upon the subject of the strike, but it was not definitely settled as to the course to be pursued. There was, however, a great expression of opinion that the miners must relinquish their claim of preventing operators from employing only Union men in their mines. This seemed to be a great object in the way of settling the present difficulty. The miners held an informal meeting and agreed to demand a five dollar basis for the lower region instead of three dollars. The Lehigh region has heretofore paid a five dollar basis, and the Schuylkill miners, on the plea that Schuylkill coal is as good as Lehigh, have resolved to ask the same rate of wages. They also intend to insist upon the rights to work in the mines with Union men only. The miners of the Lehigh region also determined to submit to no arbitration on the question of wages as they hold a written agreement that there is no question of wages between them. The Schuylkill miners are the only ones that have this question to act upon. The President of the Grand Council, who is also one of the Board of Arbitrators, has also prepared an appeal to be sent to the Trades Unions throughout the United States asking for aid to support the miners in the present strike.

MILITARY REQUIRED—TROUBLE FEARED.

A Scranton dispatch says: Information has been received that a large number of men have been seen lurking in the neighborhood of the mines of Morris & Weeks, which had partially resumed operations. Mr. Weeks informed General Osborne of the fact, and he at once detailed a guard of fifteen men to guard the place. Many persons express the opinion that this firm deserves censure for attempting to resume work at the present time. Their colliery is only a small institution, employing, in the aggregate, about ten men. It is thought they will be the cause of another riot if they do not suspend at once.

A WHISKY RING.

The Decline in the Price of Whisky and What Produced It—A Combination to be Formed to Govern the Manufacture of Liquor—A Demand to be Created by Reducing the Production.

The facilities for making money and amassing fortunes in the whisky business within the past eight or ten years have been so favorable that a great number of persons have been induced to invest their capital in the manufacture of the article, and the result is that the quantity manufactured now exceeds the demand, or in other words, there is from fifteen to twenty per cent. more whisky produced in this country than there is a market for, in consequence of which the price of the article has steadily depreciated and many extensive manufacturers have large supplies on hand, which they are unable to dispose of at a price that would yield the customary profit. For the purpose of preventing a further decline in the price, and if possible restoring the market to something like its former activity, a movement, originating with some of the leading manufacturers in the East, is being made. It is proposed to hold a national convention of distillers at Chicago at an early day for the purpose of organizing some kind of an association for mutual protection. The plan proposed, so far as we can ascertain, is to reduce the production until such time as there shall be a sufficient demand to create an active market and improve the price of the article. This they propose to do by requiring each manufacturer to reduce his capacity from fifteen to twenty per cent, or to whatever extent is necessary to bring the amount produced within the limits of the demand. It is held that by a combination of all or a majority of those now engaged in the manufacture of whisky, the business can be so controlled as to regulate the market. Those who refuse to go into the organization, it is argued, can be crushed and the erection of new distilleries prevented by such a combination. As manufacturers are required to register the capacity of their establishments in the revenue department, each year, and not allowed to manufacture more than the extent of such registry, under a heavy penalty, it is argued that the object can be accomplished without any difficulty, as the combination would have the aid of the revenue authorities in enforcing their arrangements or agreement. The organization have some other objects in view, one of which is the securing of a more favorable system of taxation on distilled spirits, but the former appears to be the main object.

The principal distillers of this locality appear to favor the movement, and most if not all of them will join in it, but the liquor dealers, who are not engaged in the manufacture of the article, do not generally look upon it favorably. It is thought by some of them that the project will fail if it should be put in operation. They argue that as soon as the price of liquor is advanced so as to pay the manufacture larger profits than other investments, capitalists will engage in the business, and bring the supply up to the demand in spite of the efforts of the combination to prevent it, and that the organization will not exist more than a year at farthest. This is, however, speculation only, and time alone will develope what the movement will accomplish.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Partington will mount the rostrum, next season, to deliver "a lecture without a subject."

Some time ago a description was given of a unique gold pen—a perfect imitation of a goose-quill, and incrusted with diamonds which were made expressly for Prince Bismarck at Pforzheim, and presented to him by Herr Bissinger of that place, who requested that the treaty of peace should be signed with it. It was actually used for that purpose, and the Chancellor related with manifest gratification the history of this precious plume to some French gentlemen who happened to be present.

Mazzini says that the despotism of Louis Napoleon extinguished all the fire of the Marseillaise, and when the French people were permitted to sing it, at the breaking out of the war, the great invocation of freedom was only empty words, to which the soul of the nation would not and could not respond. He pronounces Napoleon the Nero of France, the tyrant-destroyer of his country, the monster of an unbridled egotism.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is at last beginning to reap the reward of her indomitable pluck in her efforts to obtain possession of her New Orleans property. The United States Marshal has just put her in possession of several valuable tracts of land within the city limits, with all the improvements on the property, under the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

A monument is being made in Philadelphia to the memory of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. It is being erected by order of his executors, and is to be placed over his grave. The monument will be about eighteen feet high, and comparatively plain. The base will be five feet square, and will have a subbase, on which will rest the die, with this inscription in raised letters:

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Born Dec. 19, 1814.
Died Dec. 24, 1869.

On the top of the die there will be a gothic cap, receiving a plain and massive square. The whole affair will be extremely plain, no ornamentation being attached to it.

President Grant will, it is said, when he makes his visit to California, go direct to Chicago, stopping there one day, and thence proceed to San Francisco, tarrying one day only at Omaha. He hopes to remain in California two or three weeks, and may possibly visit Yosemite. On his return he will look in upon the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and will stop three or four days in Denver City and its neighborhood.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1871.

It is remarked that our loan market is working very closely at the present time. Money seems to be scarce at most of the discount houses, and the banks themselves can barely accommodate strictly customer paper. The bill brokers have great difficulty in placing paper with private lenders, who, as a general thing, are quite shy of promissory notes unless accompanied with some good collateral.

—Local stocks are firm, with light transactions. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds are very scarce, and as high as 91½@92 was bid for small lots without bringing out sellers. Connellsville 7s are up to 93½@93¾, and very few sellers at that price.

Government bonds are strong and higher to-day, in sympathy with the advance in gold and the purchase of $3,000,000 of five-twenties by the Treasury. There appears to be no organized movement to advance prices on the part of those who usually work the market.

—The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: "There is no abatement in the speculative furore at the Stock Exchange, and as a rule the market is strong. Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold at 130 at the opening, but afterwards reacted to 126½. No official announcement has been made as yet of the rumored intended scrip dividend, and the indications favor the theory that the large holders of the stock are anxious to gather in the country stock and whatever is floating in the street before making known their programme, which, however, is promised in a short time. Apparently with this end in view reports have been circulated that the Pennsylvania Central people have obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and will therefore lease the road on terms favorable to their own corporation. As near as we can now ascertain, the movement in the stock is entirely independent of them and any increase in the share capital will be founded entirely on the increased earning capacity of the road, after the manner of the stock expansion of the Vanderbilt roads, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and others that might be named.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 19, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
J. & H.	98⅜	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	99⅛
Do. Scrip	95½	95⅞	95⅛	95⅜	95⅞	95⅛
Erie	22	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	21⅛
Reading	109	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Harlem	....	127¼	....	127½	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	122	....	122	....	....
Lake Shore	106	[illegible]	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108⅛
Illinois Cent	....	134½	....	134⅛	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	128	126⅞	128	127	127½	129
C. & N. W.	89⅝	89½	89¾	89½	89⅞	90¼
Do. pref	98	97⅜	98	97⅞	97⅞	99
Rock Island	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅝
St. Paul	62	61⅞	62	61⅞	61⅞	62½
Do. pref	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	82
Tol. & Wabash	61⅞	61⅞	....	61⅞	....	....
Do. pref	....	80½	....	81	....	....
Fort Wayne	98	97⅞	....	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Ohio & Miss	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54⅛
Chic. & Alton	....	118	....	118	....	....
Do. pref	....	119	....	119	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	1⅞	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	106⅞	....	106⅞	....	....
Canton	....	82½	....	82½	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	57⅜	....	58	....	....
Quicksilver	....	12	....	12	....	....
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45½
Adams Ex	....	80	....	80	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	42½	....	42⅞	....	....
American Ex	....	50½	....	50½	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	47½	....	47	....	....
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	....	111⅛	....	111⅛

—The comments of the New York press on the present status of the stock market there are quite interesting to operators. The *Tribune* of yesterday says: A slight reaction in Lake Shore, which has led the market for several days, had a chilling effect upon the other stocks in the early transactions of the day; but this soon disappeared, and prices were again on the ascending grade, the fancy of speculation displaying itself a little more decidedly in New York Central stock and scrip, and in others which, in the rush for Lake Shore, had temporarily occupied "a back seat" in the movements. The prevailing impression is that outsiders are gathering like summer insects round the flame of speculation and that they will flutter some time in its alluring light and warmth before getting their wings scorched, as in due time they must. There is a grim humor in the calculations made by the shrewd speculators of Wall street in regard to the increase of outside buyers as prices advance. They count with almost unerring certainty upon such support as soon as the *vis inertiæ* of the market can be fairly overcome; and not until then do they expect to be able to unload clique accumulations of stock. While prices are comparatively low, outsiders, unlike the great Rothschild, are unwilling to buy; but when they are up and "kiting," to use a street phrase, then comes the rush of eager buyers to swell the volume of the rising tide. And thus, as many a time before, the stock market appears to be working; and the higher prices go, the stronger seems to be the disposition to buy. This singular peculiarity of stock speculation is very natural, however absurd it may appear; and when the current runs in the direction of higher prices the bull operators scarcely ever see the top of the market, while upon the other hand the bears never see the end of a decline. The transactions in stocks to-day have been of immense magnitude, and not inferior in amount to those of any other single day this year. The market in its advance to-day has been led by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which made the extraordinary rise of 10½ per cent. (from 117½ to 128) on a revival of the rumor of a lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, thus adding another recruit to the Scott guard. This lease (so the story runs) is to be accompanied by 50 per cent. stock dividend, the Pennsylvania Company guaranteeing a ten per cent. dividend on the increased valuation, which is quite probable. New York Central and Hudson River moved up about one per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi was active and strong, but the lease report to the Baltimore and Ohio Company has doubtless exerted more or less influence; Rock Island was advanced to higher quotations, Wabash maintaining the even tenor of its way. A fresh movement seems to have commenced in Pacific Mail, which advanced to-day from 44¾ to 45¾. The Company has in hand, as it is stated, over $2,000,000 in cash assets, and is earning at the rate of about $80,000 net per month, the Panama route paying expenses, while the China line is very profitable. St. Paul's were active and higher.

—The *Herald* remarks as follows: The stock market was the scene of great excitement over a sharp rise in Pittsburgh, which suddenly usurped the place of Lake Shore as the leading feature of the market, and advanced to 128, against 117¾ at the opening of business. The old rumor of a scrip dividend is revived, and report goes so far as to say that the dividend was actually declared to-day, but will not be publicly announced for some time to come. Meantime the street fixes the dividend at all the way from 40 to 75 per cent., with the omission of the former intimation of a lease to the Pennsylvania Central, the controlling parties believing in their ability to pay dividends on the enlarged capital without the aid of the latter corporation. The market was at the same time strong and buoyant in almost every direction, but the absorbing attraction afforded by Pittsburgh almost diverted attention from a rise in Ohio and Mississippi to 54¼, in New York Central to 99¼, in New York Central scrip to 96⅛, in St. Paul to 62½, and in St. Paul preferred to 82, which figures are the highest made this season. The speculative feeling also ran stronger on Union Pacific, Western Union Telegraph and Wabash. Pacific Mail, which, as the street expresses it, "hasn't had its rise," advancing to 46. Exceptionally, Northwestern common was weak, and fell off to 88¾, while in the investment list Panama broke off to 54½. The demoralization of the latter is the foregone result of a Tehuantepec canal, not to speak of the original and still existing influence of the Pacific Railroad as a thoroughfare between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In fact, whatever future glory is destined for Pacific Mail lies in its prospects as a steamship route between Asia and California. Lake Shore, which seems to be temporarily shelved—scrip, dividend and all—went down to 105⅞ but recovered to 106¾, and closed at 106⅛. The street was in the mood for a fresh favorite, and hence took up Pittsburgh quite readily. Indeed the upward movement in prices is gradually visiting the whole list of active speculative stocks, and, fickle and uncertain as may be its selections, it certainly makes the round of them, until at length the most neglected comes in for its favors.

—The *Times* says: On the Stock Exchange the prevailing confidence in favor of higher prices through the next two or three months is not only marked among many of the wealthiest operators of the street, but already the resistance to the rise in the market is weakened by the success of the Bull party in several of the prominent New York and Western railways has measurably discouraged the Bear opposition. It may not be untimely to remark, however, that this very preponderance may lead to frequent if not violent fluctuations before the summer campaign of speculation is fairly entered upon in June or July. The dealers to-day were, as a rule, decidedly in advance of the prices of Saturday.

—The *World* is cautious, and thinks as prices have been steadily advancing for more than three months, and are now higher than the most sanguine bull ever expected them to be. The manipulations to bring them to this high point have been engineered with skill and ample resources of cash and credit. Every one has now the point confidentially that all leading railway shares are a "great purchase." Those familiar with Wall street affairs know what this means. The market will be carried higher, but the prudent holders of stocks will do well to sell and realize the large profits now offered to them by the manipulators of the stock market. The point has now been reached when it becomes a question whether the public or the clique manipulators succeed in selling and realizing the enormous profits offered by present quotations. Those experienced in Wall street affairs will not hesitate to sell what they hold, but they will be equally careful not to sell short, as the cliques have commenced to unload with the view of selling and advancing the market.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The rate at which the Pennsylvania Company is absorbing railroads may be estimated from the fact that, whereas the total length of line owned and leased by the company in 1868 was 878 miles, it is now 3,800, and, counting the Union Pacific, which is practically under its control, 5,700 miles. It is also currently reported that the Pennsylvania Company have purchased the section of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad which extends from Gilman (eighty miles south of Chicago, on the Illinois Central) to the Indiana State line, and is by that means endeavoring to become a competitor for the transportation of the corn of Illinois. If this rumor should prove true, it would be practically giving the Pennsylvany Company control of the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw road from Gilman—and in some respects even from Peoria—to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where it would connect with the vast network of roads leased to the Pennsylvania Company. Buying a piece out of the middle of a road, in order to control both ends is a new style of tactics. In this case, however, the piece is so short (30 miles) that if the T., P. and W. Company become dissatisfied with their connection with the Pennsylvania Company they can build a new piece around the 30 miles they have sold.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	65
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	35⅞
Catawissa preferred	45⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	50⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	18⅞
Reading	54⅛

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871. }

REMARKS—A heavy shower of rain fell this morning, and the indications are that more will follow. This will please the farmers, and we expect to see "grass butter" flowing in and the present rather steep prices reduced. We have nothing new to offer the reader, prices remaining about the same as yesterday's figures. Trade, in all branches is very active, and daily increases in volume. This is, in a manner, caused by the influx of country dealers, who read the COMMERCIAL, and from its columns have found that they can buy goods as cheap here as in the East. The holders of the leading lines of saleable good, such as dry goods, glass, iron and nails, groceries, bacon, flour, grain &c. &c., are firm in their views, and whilst they are willing to sell at a small maginal profit, will not make concessions to any extent to effect sales. The produce market continues to be well supplied, being liberally stocked from the South with tomatoes, peas, &c.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, which will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,285	3,827	9,112
Apples, bbls	698	887	1,588
Cheese, boxes	559	264	823
Corn, sacks	3,563	4,569	8,132
Wheat, sacks	2,473	4,947	7,420
Barley, sacks	2,315	2,039	4,354
Rye, sacks	1,385	1,372	2,757
Oats, sacks	4,571	4,554	9,125
Butter, packages	309	159	468
Bacon, pieces	341	242	583
Bacon, tierces	....	3,662	3,662
Dried beef tongues	....	90	90

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ℘ bbl. Common $2 50@3 ℘ bbl. Receipts 161 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ℘ doz; in kegs and firkins 70@80c ℘ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ℘ cent., 3¾@4c; common 48 ℘ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ℘ ℔.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 33@35c for choice ℘ ℔; inferior 18@20c. Receipts 69 packages.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ℘ ℔.

BEANS—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 ℘ bush.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ℘ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6; 5-℔ cans, $30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported a good trade demand at the reduced rates quoted yesterday. The following are the ruling rates: Plain Shoulders at 8¾@9c; Sugar Cured Shoulders 10@10½c; Canvassed do. 11c; Ribbed Sides, 10¾@11c; Clear do. 11½@12c; Breakfast Bacon 15@15½c; Sugar Cured Hams 15c; Canvassed do. 16c; Dried Beef 18½@19c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 12½c, buckets 14c, kegs, 13½@14c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20 50.

CHEESE—The supply is increasing, though prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote N. Y. Goshen at 18@19c ℘ ℔; Ohio Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15½@16½c ℘ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ℘ bbl. at $3 25; 90@95c ℘ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $12@15 ℘ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c ℘ ℔.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@10 50 ℘ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $3@3 50 ℘ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75 ℘ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a slow demand, and we are reported sales as follows: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 5@7c ℘ ℔. These rates for a good article.

EGGS—There is a better demand, and the supply has fallen off. We quote strictly fresh at 14@15c, with an upward tendency.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote currants at 11@12c ℘ ℔; Prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 ℘ box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 80c ℘ ℔ to the trade.

FLOUR—Holders are firm at quotations which have ruled for some days. Receipts since our last report, 1,306 bbls. We give the following mill and store rates: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels, $8 10; in sacks $7 80; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 70; Palmetto, in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ℘ bbl; sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25.

FLATBOATS—25 by 165, held $1,000 ℘ pair. We can report only five pair in market.

GRAIN.—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

	Sacks.		Sacks.
Oats	406	Rye	000
Barley	220	Wheat	1,362
Corn	610		
Total			2,598

Prices are unchanged though not quite so firm; Wheat, white, $1 50@1 53@1 55 ℘ bushel—the mills being the principal operators. Oats are steady but not very active; prices unchanged. We are noted sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 59@60c ℘ bushel. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not anxious to invest; sales 2 car at 68@69c; 2 cars shelled, 70c—some lots being held at 72c. Rye, market firm but not active; the current rates were $1 05@1 06 ℘ bushel. Barley dull; prices are entirely too unsettled to quote correctly, so we omit them.

GROCERIES—Trade continues active. We continue to quote as follows:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Are in good demand and very firm at the following quotations: A 12½c; B 12½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hhds, 12½c.

Syrups—H and E 72c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 49@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

HAY—Sales from wagon, at $14@19 00 ℘ ton, on wharf, $14@16 00.

HOPS—New crop sells readily at 22@25c ℘ ℔. Supply light.

HIDES—Green salted hides (all weights) fetch 14¼@14½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry flint nominal at 20@22c.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c ℘ ℔.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5@5 50 for pearl.

LIME—There is more inquiry and sales are reported at $2 25 ℘ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No 1 $1 08@1 10; No 2 80@82c; Chicago and Cincinnati, winter-strained, $1 10 ga[illegible].

LUMBER—Owing to the stage of water the supply is light. We quote sawed lumber, pine, in water $20@22 ℘ M feet; pine, square timber, 10@11c ℘ cubic foot; hemlock timber, 5@9c ℘ cubic foot; shingles, $4 50@5 50 ℘ M.

POTATOES—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales of peach blows from store at $1 25 ℘ bushel, and on track at 1 15; Jersey sweets firm at $5 ℘ bbl.

PAPER—The market is very steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 13@14c ℘ ℔; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—There is a good demand, and new Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

PEAS—There is a slightly improved demand, and we are reported sales at $1 75 ℘ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Little demand and prices unchanged; we quote at $6 50 ℘ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 ℘ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ℘ ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℘ ℔.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SEEDS—Cloverseed $6 75@7 25 ℘ bushel; timothy $6 50@6 75; flaxseed $2 00@2 25.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 ℘ box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemicals of all descriptions, olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ℘ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—There is a better inquiry, with sales at 9@9½c; country 7@7½c.

TURNIPS—Dull sale at 25@50c ℘ bushel.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 76 ℘ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@8 ℘ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

REMARKS—We have nothing new or important to note in regard to oil; the market continues dull and prices are very uncertain. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation for some time. The most important question is, when will there be an improvement? This, however, is easier asked than answered.

CRUDE.

We did not learn of a single transaction. We give the nominal figures for the various deliveries as follows: Spot, 10¾@10½c; April 10¾@10½c; sellers' option till July, 10¾c; buyers' option till July, 11c; sellers' option all year, 11c; buyers option all year, 12¼c.

REFINED.

In a word, the market may be set down as being in a very unsatisfactory condition; dealers are wide apart in their views in regard to the value of oil. The asking rates were: Spot, 22½c; April, 22½c; May, 23½c; June, 24c; July, 24¼@24½c; buyers' option to July, 24¾c.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day showed, by the increased volume of transactions, more vitality than for some time past, though it is yet quiet. The dealings were largely in futures. Aside from those the prices were nearly the same as yesterday, the course being downward. If any change there, it was that shown more in the readiness of sellers to accept the views of buyers than in any real decline in prices.

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, B. O. till May	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road regular	3 85
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 87½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls Rouseville, regular	3 87½
1,000 bbls lower road, regular	3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 30 days	3 80
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 30 days	3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	3 87½
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 1st 6 mos	3 90
6 cars lower road, regular	3 92½
6 cars Oil City, 45 gravity	4 10
2,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. 1st to 6th	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. 1st to 6th	4 00

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Market weak; S. W. 22½c. Crude 12½c. Cases 26½c; future—April 22½c; May 23½c; June 24c; July 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; about $3 85 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, April 19.—Market quiet and dull; 47 gravity held at $3 90; on the lower creek the same; $4 10 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 19.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; prices decining; quoted at about $3 90.

NEW YORK, April 19, closing on the 18th.—The general market to-day has been more active. Speculators have been buying several round lots, brought about by further concessions. The demand for shipment has picked up a little. Crude in bulk is held at 13½c, with 5,000 bbls reported sold at that price. Refined is quoted at 23½c for prompt delivery; the sales embrace 1,500 bbls on spot at 23½c; 500 bbls for last half of June, 24½c; 500 bbls last half of July at 24½c; 3,000 bbls first half of June at 24c; 3,000 bbls for last half of June at 24c; 2,000 bbls for first half of July at 24c; 2,000 bbls last half July 24½c; 7,000 bbls seller's option first half June at 23¾c; a lot of 15,000 bbls for June, rumored in our last issue, brought 23⅞c. Philadelphia delivery appears more stirring among speculators, influenced to some extent by further concessions on forward months. The movement for export is light; the sales embrace 1,000 bbls for August and 1,000 bbls for September at 25½c; 500 bbls buyer's option all year at 26c, and 1,000 bbls for April 22½c; we quote April at 22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 19.—Market very dull at $3 85@3 90; sales at $3 90.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 19.—Market quiet and sellers firm; prices remain unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet and nothing doing; bidding $3 90@4 00.

OIL CITY, April 19.—Market quiet and dull; on lower creek buyers are offering $3 85@3 90; sales at $3 90; at Oil City $4 10@4 15 is the ruling price.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet at $3 60.

TIDIOUTE, April 19.—Market quiet at $3 85; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 5:45 P. M.—April 22½c; May 23@23½c; June and July 24@24½c; sales 1,500 bbls April at 22½c; August and September 25@25½c. Crude 12½c.

NEW YORK, April 19, 3 P. M.—Crude 13@13½c; refined 23½@23¾c asked, 23c bid. Market dull and weak; no transactions reported.

Gloucester Fish Market.

Week ending April 13.—Georges codfish in fair demand; last sales at $6 ℘ qtl. Mackerel—There is rather a better feeling in the market the present week, but the offers of buyers are not quite up to the views of holders; $8 is freely offered for shore 2s, but parties holding them are not disposed to sell at that price; several hundred barrels purchased at that price last fall by speculators have been shipped the past week. There is a general determination on the part of our fishing firms not to sacrifice their mackerel at present offers, as there is good prospect that better prices will be realized in a few weeks, as there will be no new catch in the market of equal quality for three months. Fresh halibut—Three fares of bank have arrived the present week; last sales at $9 50 ℘ cwt., for white, and $5 50 for gray; smoked do 13½c ℘ ℔. Oil—Cod 58c ℘ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

APRIL 20.—We can report a full stock of all kinds, with the usual consumptive demand, at previous rates:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10c
Youghiogheny, delivered, per bush	14c
Ohio River, afloat, per bush	8c
Ohio River, delivered, per bush	12c
Anthracite, per ton	$11 00

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot and lake 21½@21½c. Iron: Scotch pig $33@36; United States $32@38; Bar $78; Russia sheet 10½@11½, gold. Cut nails $4 55; clinch $4 15@4 40; horse shoe [illegible].

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The run of cattle was light for the past week, whilst that of sheep and hogs was fair. The former sold slowly, but the feeling at the close of the market to-day was better, and mostly all the stock in the yards were sold. Hogs sold slow, with a better feeling at the close of the market than during the early part of the week, the prices, however, still ruling low. Indeed prices are lower to-day than they have been for several years, with a fair prospect of continuing to rule at present or still lower figures. Sheep have commanded fair prices, and the feeling at this writing is strong, as nearly all are sold. Should the run prove heavy for the balance of the week, prices may decline a shade. Below find ruling rates for cattle, sheep and hogs at the close of the market to-day:

Cattle—Extra, 1,200 to 1,500, steers, $6 75@7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 25@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 75@6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@5 75.

Sheep—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $6 75@7 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $6 00@6 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs., $5 00@5 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2@2 50; shorn, $4 00@5 50.

Hogs—Extra Philadelphia, $6 25@6 37; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $6@6 25; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 $5 75@6; rough to common, $5 50.

SALES.

Below we give sales by the leading stock dealers for the week ending to-day, from which the reader will be enabled to gain a correct insight into the doings of the past six days:

Cattle.

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Jeremiah Roth	18	20,040	$6 62
S. S. Smith	17	21,500	6 62
Jno. Schusser	14	18,400	7 00
Jno. Kerwin	16	22,280	7 25
J. N. Gast	18	19,450	6 45
Wm. Kelley	3	3,680	4 00
Wm. Kelley	12	18,720	6 80
Wm. Kelley	1	1,180	4 50
A. Campbell	18	21,350	6 62
A. Greenwalt	16	19,160	6 40
P. Clemmens	12	18,190	6 50
P. Clemmens	2	2,640	6 00
P. Clemmens	6	7,805	6 50
P. Clemmens	15	18,680	7 00
P. Clemmens	34	41,920	6 60
P. Clemmens	2	3,760	6 75
J. Hiller	4	4,680	6 90
Geo. Driscoll	3	3,130	6 25
Geo. Driscoll	2	2,220	6 62
S. W. Allerton	1	1,785	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
T. Lamb	36	42,190	6 75
Graff & Snyder	16	17,300	5 50
Graff & Snyder	3	2,700	5 00
Davis & H	2	2,610	4 25
S. W. Allerton	5	7,100	6 75
W. Tomer	1	1,080	6 50
Kleman & Aull	5	at $35 per head.	
Klemen & Aull	2	on leg at $80.	
G. Clark	1	1,640	4 50
J. McCowley	2	2,150	6 00
F. Crouse	8	7,580	5 70
F. Crouse	2	2,440	4 70
Briggs	1	1,570	6 00
John Hiller	1	1,050	4 00
J. D. Miller	5	per head	30 00
E. Kerr	15	13,230	5 75
W. Wall	11	10,740	5 75
W. Kelly	15	10,950	6 12
S. W. Allerton	66	82,000	7 25
Wm. Kelley	32	40,230	6 80
S. W. Allerton	36	40,080	$10 off 6 50
S. W. Allerton	31	39,040	6 75
James McCowleu	15	18,800	7 00
W. Kelly	1		on leg 37 00
W. Kelly	1	1,835	5 50

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
W Kelley	11	13,110	7 75
W Kelley	4	6,500	6 50
W Kelley	2	2,740	5 00
W Kelley	1	1,050	4 00
W Kelley	1	930	4 00
James McCauley	2	2,470	6 50
James McCauley	3	3,600	6 37
James McCauley	1	910	5 75
James McCauley	1	1,040	5 00
W Wall	4	3,570	5 75

SMITH WATSON AND BRIGG SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
W Hall	12	12,800	6 00
G Clark	1	2,045	5 00
G Clark	1	1,900	4 37

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Kirk & Son	51	27,430	6 65
G. Fritz	18	21,560	6 50
C. Beck	13	15,320	6 50
W. Kelly	1 bull	1,600	4 25

KELLER & ULERY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
	17 stockers at $50 ℘ head		
Klemens & All	17 stock's	22,250	5 60
Wm. Keller	2 oxen	3,600	6 80

Hogs.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Hedges	120	23,090	$6 00
W. Hedges	122	27,540	6 00
A. W. Gillett	45	8,770	5 62
A. W. Gillett	2	350	5 87
J. F. Reyentholer	123	27,090	5 87
J. F. Reyentholer	202	41,300	5 75
J. F. Reyentholer	28	6,100	6 12
W. E. Snover	7	1,070	5 90
W. E. Snover	20	3,700	5 90
W. E. Snover	97	20,619	6 and 5 off
Voetter & B.	554	49,600	6 15
Voetter & B	182	44,100	6 15
Voetter & B	109	23,770	6 00
W. Z. Swover	5	741	3 50
Voetter & B.	54	12,360	6 20
E. Smith	132	29,060	6 00
Voetter & B	162	40,710	6 25
C. K. Ward	67	14,030	6 12
Voetter & B	134	28,150	6 25
Voetter & B	18	3,500	6 00
Voetter & B	117	24,120	6 20
Voetter & B	202	50,100	6 36
Voetter & B	132	24,600	6 20
Voetter & B	115	27,510	6 25
Voetter & B	63	11,760	6 20
Voetter & B	41	8,420	6 25
Voetter & B	6	720	6 25

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
John F. Ryenthaller	98	22,570	6 25
John F. Ryenthaller	78	18,180	6 00
John F. Ryenthaller	71	15,420	6 00
John F. Ryenthaller	113	26,560	6 25
A. W. Gillette	56	12,960	6 00
A. W. Gillette	55	10,690	6 00
A. W. Gillette	65	11,270	6 10
Imhoff & Co	102	24,370	6 00
Imhoff & Co	18	3,130	5 50
Imhoff & Co	119	22,270	5 75
Imhoff & Co	56	14,050	6 00
Imhoff & Co	25	5,890	6 00
Imhoff & Co	101	25,870	6 20
Imhoff & Co	85	21,450	6 25
W. Hedges	22	4,540	5 50
W. Hedges	5	1,750	5 25
W. Hedges	114	22,490	6 00
J. Trimble	8	1,530	5 50
J. Trimble	8	2,070	5 50
J. Trimble	13	3,880	5 50
M. B. Snover	5	820	5 62
M. B. Snover	14	1,880	5 62
M. B. Snover	6	700	6 00
Votter & Brainard	45	9,370	6 10
Votter & Brainard	120	22,500	6 00
Votter & Brainard	98	22,060	6 00
E. D. Smith	122	23,230	5 85
C. K. Ward	48	10,050	6 25
E. H. Davis	15	2,450	5 75

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Hedges	50	9,900	$6 25
E. H. Davis	46	10,840	5 65
R. Roger	11	1,190	5 35
E. H. Davis	8	1,780	5 50
Votter & B.	47	10,630	6 00

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

Name.	No.	Weight.	Price.
K. Royer	3	320	$6 25
R. Royer	2	290	6 25
R. Royer	1	110	5 50
A. W. Gillett	46	9,630	5 45
A. W. Gillett	111	20,150	6 10
Ed. Smith	25	3,850	5 90
A. W. Gillett	6	980	5 95
A. W. Gillett	99	25,090	6 20
Ed. Smith	54	11,710	6 20
J. T. Reyenthaler	57	13,010	6 25
Ed. Smith	53	11,710	6 00
Ed. Smith	13	3,380	5 90
Ed. Smith	25	4,540	5 90
Ed. Smith	14	2,140	5 90
J. Reyenthaler	52	11,240	6 25
J. Rothchild	13	2,680	6 25
A. W. Gillett	46	8,740	5 80
A. W. Gillett	45	9,130	6 00

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Erisman	98	8,070	$6 25
S. Pancost	92	8,020	6 50
W. Alcorn	92	8,070	6 50
J. Pearce	160	13,050	6 00
J. Pearce	214	16,630	6 00
S. S. Smith	180	15,390	4 25
Jos. Pearce	94	8,070	5 70
E. H. Davis	95	5,910	6 25
E. H. Davis	96	8,140	5 87

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Hipple	203	16,250	4 12
E. H. Davis	66		at 2 30
J. Pearce	113	9,200	4 50
H. Deatrich	161	7,170	5 00
H. Erisman	172	15,170	5 60
H. Erisman	103	8,450	5 00
H. Erisman	404	35,430	5 65
H. Erisman	506	44,300	5 60
E. H. Davis	173	15,340	6 65
H. Erisman	203	15,570	4 40

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
H. Hoyd	162	13,910	$6 20
Joseph Pearce	158	15,640	6 35
Errisman & Co	200	18,270	5 10
J. C. Lloyd	189	16,280	6 00
J. C. Lloyd	83	7,110	6 00
Joseph Pearce	90	7,850	6 45
G. H. Davis	217	17,030	4 25
G. H. Davis	105	8,120	4 00
G. H. Davis	161	12,330	5 20
G. H. Davis	56	3,630	3 50
John Carns	12	1,120	6 12
J. T. Latta	218	18,150	4 35
Joseph Pearce	90	7,440	5 75
Errisman & Co	197	16,180	5 25
Errisman & Co	92	7,770	6 50
Errisman & Co	96	7,740	5 90
Joseph Pearce	186	18,200	6 00

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Ely Davis	94	16,780	5 65
Ely Davis	237	47,750	5 60
A. W. Gellett	61	11,950	5 72
Voetter & Bro	185	46,800	6 12
E. J. Smith	104	19,930	5 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E. H. Davis	95	8,050	5 75
E. H. Davis	78@$2 00 ℘ head.		
John Drum	100	9,070	5 00
E. H. Davis	85	6,810	5 00
Joseph Pearce	204	12,900	4 50
Erisman & P	386	32,580	5 75
Erisman & P	120	19,020	6 00
Joseph Pearce	101	7,400	5 12
Joseph Pearce	99	8,490	5 12
W. Hines	184	13,210	5 25
Erisman & P	229	20,370	4 75
E. H. Davis	75	6,120	5 75
E. H. Davis	344	30,050	5 75
E. H. Davis	184	16,300	5 55
E. H. Davis	145	14,100	6 25
E. H. Davis	67	5,610	6 00
E. H. Davis	24	1,910	4 25
Erisman & P	346	32,530	7 35
Drisman & P	455	37,790	5 50
E. H. Davis	54	℘ hd	4 70
John Lloyd	351	28,000	*5 50
Erisman & P	228	20,400	5 65
Erisman & P	218	20,330	5 80
John Lloyd	61	4,430	6 00
E. H. Davis	100	4,740	5 45
E. H. Davis	57	4,740	5 70
John Lloyd	370	32,780	†6 50

*$5 off. †$15 off.

East Liberty Items.

A NEW ten-pin alley is being erected in the vicinity of the cattle yards. Some match games are talked of.

MIKE PORTSER, proprietor of the Central Hotel, is on a business trip to New York. He will be home on Saturday.

THE retail cattle pens are nearly ready for occupancy.

JERRY GROFF the genial and obliging clerk for the firm of Hedges & Taylor thinks, all things considered, the stock business is fair.

JIM HUNTER, clerk for Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, who has recently taken unto himself a life-partner, having been absent for a week, will report for duty to-day. An ovation and music by the band awaits him.

BENJAMIN WESTHEFFER made sale to-day of 160 shorn sheep, weighing 20,310 ℔s, at 7c ℘ ℔. These sheep were fed by Mr. W. at Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, were a remarkably fine lot, and considering the fact that they were shorn, the price obtained was good.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, April 17, 1871. }

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards were 38 cars, or about 760 head. There was also some few cattle on sale from Butler and Washington counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 890 head for this week's market. The number on sale to-day was 180 head less than the number offered last week, and the general expectations of drovers were that the market to-day, owing to the light supply, and also to the fact that last week's market was a bad one, would be a fair one. But such was not the case. Early in the morning a fair attendance of butchers was on hand, but were not disposed to pay any better prices than those of last week for cattle. Under this influence and feeling the market was a slow one until about 9 o'clock, at which time trade commenced to liven a little, the butchers purchasing more freely and quickly, and at once most all the cattle were sold. Cattle went to-day at about last week's figures for good to prime cattle, while the medium grade sold at prices a little better than those of last week. This was on account of there being a better quality of cattle on sale to-day than for some time, and but few of the more common grades, and there is a better demand for fleshy cattle at figures from 6 to 7½c. than for prime fat cattle, as butchers prefer to have them not so fat, as fat is selling at only 6c. a ℔ and every ℔ cut off meat and thrown in for tallow is exactly a loss of whatever they may pay over 6c for cattle, hence they prefer buying cattle without a large surplus of fat on them. The market may be summed as follows: Prices of prime fat cattle were about the same as last week; common and medium were brisker and prices a shade better, and not so much inquiry for stock cattle as last week.

Below find arrivals as reported by Mr. S. McKeown, [illegible] road, and also sales as made by the different drovers:

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

	Cars.
Marks & Bro. from Chicago	3
Greenawalt & Kahn from Chicago	3
S. Krauss from Chicago	3
Rothchild & Haas from Chicago	2
L. Keefer from Chicago	3
L. & J. Shamberg from Chicago	4
E. Katz from Chicago	2
M. Verner from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	3
J. Needy from Chicago	1
S. Lowenstein from Chicago	1
Trauerman & Lobeman, from Chicago	4
Honne & Bro. from Indianapolis	2
B. Westheffer from Orrville, Ohio	1
D. Rudy from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. H. Myers, from Orville, Ohio	1
Greenawalt & Kahn from Wooster, Ohio	1
Prepaid on C. & P. R. R	3

SALES.

Marks & Bro. 80 Chicago cattle, from $6 40@8.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 83 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $6@7 50.

Trueman & Loberman sold 76 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 50@7 60.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 105 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5¾@7½c.

Carr & McAllister sold 30 cattle, 18 from Chicago, 12 from Ohio, at prices from 6½@7½c.

J. Rothchild sold 17 head Ohio cattle, $7@7 50.

D. Ruddy wholesaled 1 car load Ohio cattle to Keeffer & Byer, at 6¾c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 104 head Ohio and Illinois cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c.

Simon Kauffman sold 15 head Washington county cattle from 5 to 6½c.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 61 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 7½c.

Jacob Needy sold 19 head Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7½c.

Jacob Unger sold 5 cattle at prices from 4½ to 6½c.

E. Katz sold 36 head Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7½c.

M. Krauss sold 52 head cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from $6 25 to $7 20.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 42 Chicago cattle from $6 25 to $7 25.

Keffer & Byer sold 48 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $8 00.

Shamberg & Haas sold 35 head Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $6 00.

S. Lowenstein sold 17 Chicago cattle at $6 00 to $7 25.

Jacob Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $55 and $60 each.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small not exceeding over 350 or 400 head. The market was about the same as last week, there being scarcely any improvement in prices, although owing to the short supply, the market was more brisk and good sheep sold readily. The weather still continues cold and the butchers will not take hold of clipped sheep until the weather gets warm. Some clipped were sold here to-day, but sales on this class are harder to effect than on wooled. Below find sales &c.:

A. Steakley sold 7 spring lambs at $3 50 ℘ head.

I. Walters sold 67 head of Butler County sheep from $4 a head to 6c a pound.

P. Schedmantel sold 50 head Butler county sheep at from $3 00@5 00 ℘ head.

Neeley & McMillin sold 90 head sheep at from 6¾@6¾c ℘ ℔.

John Drum sold 126 head good Washington county sheep at prices from 5½@5¾c ℘ ℔ (clipped,) and 73 head clipped, on commission, at $2 75 ℘ head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs sold to-day was small, not exceeding 100 head in all, and prices may be quoted in a retail way at from 6½@7c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

REMARKS—The general features of the market are about the same as at our last report. The weather is pleasant, and the spring trade has fairly commenced. Our dry goods jobbers report an active trade, and state that the arrivals of country dealers were never so large as this season. As we have before stated, Pittsburgh merchants and manfacturers are wide awake to their interests, and with a view of drawing trade here, sell goods at a small margin of profit. This is the proper course to pursue. Country dealers, once assured, by actual experiment, that they can do as well here as in the East, will not incur the expense nor lose the time going there. In iron and nails there have been some changes which will be found noted below. Following is a carefully revised price list of the leading articles of trade:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12 c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12 c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12 c	Duquesne	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	11½c	Magnolia	10 c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11 c	Mourning	10 c
Merrimack W	12 c	Richmond	10 c
Spragues	10 c	Orientals	10 c
Americans	10 c	Gloucester	10 c
Dunnells	10 c	Garner	10 c
Conestoga	10 c	Troy	6½c
Lancaster	10 c	Allen Pinks	10½c
Wamsutta	7½c	Pacifics	10½c
Shirtings	10 c		

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@ c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18@19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Berkshire	14
Gloucester	12½	American	11
Glasgow	13	Laurel G	12½
Wanmee	15	Bates	15
Middlesex	12½	Portsmouth	10

TICKS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	32
Roanoka	26½
Adriatic	30
Conestoga Medal	21
Pennsylvania	18

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1870. }

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	5 @
Heavy band	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4½@9½
Round and square	3½@7½
Oval	4 @4½
Half oval and half round	4½@5½
Boiler iron	5½@9
Tank iron	@5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 ℔s to the yard	4 @5
Nail rods	8½@10
Coal screen iron	5½@6½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8½
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9½
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7½	9½
" " 27	6	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " " "	4 75
6d and 7d " " "	5 00
4d and 5d "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
¾ lining "	8 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1¼ in, $7 00; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $600; 1⅞ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ℘ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ½ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ℘ ℔	15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider ℘ ℔	16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider ℘ ℔	18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℘ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℘ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	31 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Flour very dull; western extra family $6 75@7 50; Ohio and Indiana $7 25@7 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; red western $1 64@1 65. Rye $1 05. Corn dull and declined; mixed western 72@74c. Oats [illegible].

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	17 @ 20
Citric	℔	117
Oxalic	℔	29
Tartaric	℔	75
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	16
Socot	℔	85
Am. Carb	℔	23 @ 25
—Aqua	℔	12 @ 14
Annotta	℔	80 @ 1 00
Ashes Pot	℔	8½@ 9
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5
Bal. Copa	℔	
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 00
Bark.		
Cassia		54
Cinch r'd	℔	1 60 @ 1 85
" Pale	℔	80 @ 85
" Com	℔	45 @ 55
Black Lead.		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East Ind	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	60
Blue Vitr	℔	11½@ 13
Borax ref	℔	33 @ 35
Brims roll	℔	4¾@ 5½
—Flor Sul	℔	5¾@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	1 40
—English	℔	1 78
Camp ref	℔	80 @ 82
Canthar's	℔	2 00 @ 2 10
Cham. Ger	℔	38
—Roman	℔	40
Chlorof'm	℔	1 35
Cloves	℔	26
Cochineal	℔	94 @ 98
Con lye case		5 75 @ 6 00
Copp'ras	℔	2½@ 3½
Cream Tar	℔	46 @ 48
Cubebs	℔	28
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 45
Emery En	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	37 @ 42
—Sulph	℔	68 @ 72
Ext Logw	℔	12 @ 12½
—Liq Cala	℔	50 @ 52
—Italian	℔	40
—Sicily	℔	25
Fustic chi	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Alep	℔	39 @ 41
Gum.		
Arabic sts	℔	52 @ 57
" White	℔	72 @ 78
Myrrh T'k	℔	67
Shellac	℔	45 @ 55
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 10 @ 1 35
Hoffm's A	℔	40 @ 42
Indigo Ma	℔	1 40 @ 1 50
—Span fl't	℔	1 55 @ 1 60
Iodine res	℔	5 90
Junip Ber	℔	15 @ 18
Log Chipd	℔	3 @ 4
Mace	℔	1 60
Madder	℔	19 @ 20

Magne cal	℔	75 @ 1 40
—Carb	℔	35 @ 45
Manna S F	℔	1 55
Morph sul	℔	6 30
Nutm No 1	℔	1 18
Oil.		
Bergamot	℔	6 50 @ 7 00
—Castor	℔	28 @ 30
—Cinnam	℔	3 90
—Cloves	℔	2 37
Oil.		
Cod liver gal		2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon	℔	4 75 @ 4 88
Linseed gall		1 05 @ 1 12
Neats f gall		1 25 @ 1 60
Olive gall		1 75 @ 2 00
—quarts doz		7 50 @15 00
—pints doz		4 00 @ 4 25
Origan	℔	80 @ 1 25
Pepper't	℔	4 80 @ 5 00
Rosemary	℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Sassafras	℔	1 20 @ 1 25
Sperm gall		2 00 @ 2 30
Tanners gall		85 @ 90
Whale gall		95 @ 1 00
Winteg'n	℔	6 50
Opium Ty	℔	7 35
Pl Paris bbl		4 50 @ 5 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	21
Chlorate	℔	50 @ 53
Iodide	℔	4 18 @ 4 28
Putty	℔	4½@ 5½
Quin sulp oz		2 50
Rosin	℔	4 00 @ 6 00
Root.		
Gentian	℔	18
Gingr E I	℔	21
" Jamca	℔	31
Ipecac pow	℔	2 68
Jalap pow	℔	1 50
Liquorice	℔	17 @ 19
Rhub E I	℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Sars Hon	℔	51 @ 55
Senega	℔	1 55
Valeri En	℔	52
" Germ	℔	35
Sal Ammo	℔	14 @ 16
—Epsom	℔	5 @ 5½
—Soda	℔	3½@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	9 @ 9½
Hemp	℔	10 @ 12
Cardamn	℔	5 00
Mustard	℔	19 @ 22
Senna Al	℔	30
" E In	℔	24
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	6¾@ 7
Soap Cast	℔	16 @ 19
—Cast wh	℔	24 @ 27
Sugar L'd	℔	32
Turp sps gall		68 @ 75
Varnish.		
Copal gall		1 50 @ 2 25
Japan gall		90 @ 1 35
Damar gall		2 20 @ 2 80
Ven Red	℔	3½@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ℘ ℔.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 ℔s	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 ℔s	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 ℔s	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 ℔s	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 ℔s	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 ℔s	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 ℔s	15c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 ℔s	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	20c
Extra cast steel and pane, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	40c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 ℔s	45c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 ℔s	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ ℔s	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 ℔s	50c
6 to 10 ℔s	40c
11 to 20 ℔s	34c
21 to 40 ℔s	25c
41 to 100 ℔s	22c
Over 100 ℔s	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ℘ ℔	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ℘ ℔	7c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ℘ ℔	5c
Steel crowbars, ℘ ℔	8c
Solid cast steel, ℘ ℔	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ℘ ℔	25c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ℘ ℔	4c
⅝ inch iron, ℘ ℔	4½c
⅝ inch steel, ℘ ℔	7c
¾ inch steel, ℘ ℔	8c

SHINGLE STRIPS.

Reese's patent punched shingle strips, ℘ ℔	6½

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	Single strength. 1st quality.	Double strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 50	5 00	8 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		5 50	10 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 28		6 50	12 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		7 50	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 00	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 50	17 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		9 50	18 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		10 50	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		12 00	22 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	35@40c	Oak harness, best city	40@41c
Oak sole, heavy	38@41c	Oak harness, count'y	36@39c
Oak sole, Spanish	39@41c	Bridle, fair, ℘ doz	$55@60
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@35c	Band leather, ℘ ℔	43@44c
Red sole B A mid	32@33c	Hand leather, ℘ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	32@33c	Waxed calf	$1 25@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	31@32c	Wax kip	65c@$1 10
Shoe skirting	42@43c	Wax'd uppper, ℘ ℔	25@27c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℘ doz	$5 25@5 50
Black bridle, ℘ doz	$55@60		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10½@11½c	Green salt calf	18 @20 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @14 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ℘ gal	75c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8½@ 9c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	14
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ℘ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℘ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	36c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	38c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	38c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	35c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, sheathing size	35@36c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℘ dozen	$ 4 50
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl "	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ℘ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ℘ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ℘ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ℘ dozen	5 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the card rates of the R. S. M. Co.

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ℘ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℘ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	6½c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3 c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℘ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ℘ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ℘ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3 c ℘ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ℘ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ℘ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℘ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℘ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℘ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℘ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ℘ bbl.
Dairy Alum	[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

Notwithstanding the stoppage of the night-turn of several of our city iron mills, we can report a steady market in raw irons generally, and for standard forge descriptions. The business of the week has been somewhat restricted, from the inability of dealers to make prompt deliveries.

The receipts, both by river and rail, continue quite liberal from the West and Southwest, but the forge stock is principally required on contracts. Receipts of anthracite are growing more meager daily, but as yet no difficulty has been found in supplying the want with medium and common brands of western charcoal and coke-smelted sorts.

The advance in prices of manufactured irons and nails adopted by the Association convened in this city last week, has not been responded to as promptly by the trade of the West as could have been desired, and the fact cannot be disguised that the present condition of the iron trade is an anomalous one, very properly eliciting great caution and prudence on the part of proprietors.

In fine charcoal pig, both foundry and forge, the demand continues light, and with some lots pressing on the market consumers are enabled to supply themselves from these irregular offerings at material concessions on current nominal rates.

Blooms are in fair demand at steady rates. We are reported a sale of 500 tons Champlain billets on private terms.

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

300 tons gray forge	$35 25—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos.
300 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	35 00—4 mos.
200 tons open gray forge to arrive	33 00—4 mos.
300 tons open gray forge at furnace	33 00—4 mos.
300 tons open gray forge to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
200 tons close gray forge to arrive	34 50—4 mos.
300 tons medium gray forge at furnace	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled at furnace	33 00—4 mos.
250 tons close gray and mottled at fur.	32 50—4 mos.

Coal and Coke-Smelted Missouri.

1,000 tons No. 3 mill iron to arrive	$35 00—4 mos.
1,000 tons No. 3 mill iron to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
500 tons No. 3 mill iron to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
500 tons No. 3 mill iron to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
500 tons No. 3 mill iron to arrive	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled to arrive	34 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons gray neutral forge	$35 00—5 mos.
20 tons gray No. 1 foundry	37 50—cash.
100 tons gray No. 2 foundry	35 00—5 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons red bank	$35—4 mos.

Charcoal.

150 tons No. 1 charcoal, Hanging Rock, in lots	$38@39—4 mos.
125 tons close medium forge	private terms.

Blooms.

25 tons No. 1 Juniata	$90—60 days.
500 tons Champlain billets	private terms.

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders	3½c rates.
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck, forged nuts	60 and 10 net
Plow bolts	20 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40 and 10
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5 c ℘ ℔ off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ℘ ℔.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in, diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c; 1c ℘ ℔ extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℘ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ℘ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ℘ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	30 ℘ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$7 50 ℘ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℘ doz.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℘ ℔.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 8 feet long ℘ ℔	4½c
1 to 2¼ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 80c net ℘ set of 8 bolts.	
5c ℘ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.	
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	55c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends	40c ℘ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℘ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ℘ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℘ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ℘ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℘ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℘ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¼ inch ℘ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	5 net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℘ ℔	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ℘ ℔	11
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, ½c ℘ ℔ over same size of band iron, net.	

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the current quotations;

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$11 25
I X, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 75
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
I X, 14x20, charcoal	15 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 75
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75
Pig Tin	4

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 00
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheeli'g stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℘ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℘ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℘ keg	6 00

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, April 20, 1871. }

Owing to the stage of water the supply is light. We quote as follows

Sawed lumber, pine, in water, ℘ M feet	$20@22
Square timber, pine, in water, ℘ cubic foot	10@11c
Hemlock timber, in water, ℘ cubic foot	5@9c
Shingles, in water ℘ M	$4 50@5 50

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

April 20.—The wool market exhibits no new feature, if we except the large and rapidly increasing business in fine foreign staple, which is now much sought for, owing to the scarcity and extreme rates asked for the corresponding grade of domestic. The sales of Cape wool, here and in New York, have been considerable of late. The bulk of these have been to manufacturers for actual and immediate consumption; but some round lots have been taken by the trade on speculation, in view of the upward tendency here, and late advance in Europe, which will cause future importations to come upon the market at an enhanced cost.

Domestic fleeces are selling to a moderate extent, but at very full and consequently hardening prices. These have advanced to a range which not only checks all speculative feeling, but also restricts the consumptive demand to the immediate and pressing exigencies of manufacturers. Some of the latter, who bought freely at the first indications of a material advance in prices, have supplies nearly, if not quite, sufficient to bridge over the the new clip. These are turning out goods which sell readily at a fair profit. But those who are compelled to buy wool to feed their machinery at its present enhanced cost cannot safely count on any margin.

Hence they are operating cautiously and sparingly, meeting the views of sellers with great reluctance. They are hoping that something will turn up to cause a little reaction in wool prices before the end of the season; and this is a consummation devoutly to be wished, in view of the probable high cost at which the new clip is likely to come upon the market.

But considering the small remnant of the old crop now remaining in the hands of dealers, the growing firmness of the foreign markets, and the high prices at which the California and Southern spring clip is being bought up, there really does not seem to be any chance for the realization of this hope, if the consumption of wool is to go on at the present rate up to the close.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large and foot up nearly 1,000,000 ℔s. Included are 4,000 ℔s XX Ohio at 55½c; 12,000 ℔s No 1 do 55c; 30,000 ℔s X Ohio and Pennsylvania 54c; 60,000 ℔s XX Pennsylvnia on private terms; 12,000 ℔s X mixed 52c; 17,000 ℔s X and XX do 57c; 4,000 ℔s X Michigan 54c; 4,000 ℔s do 51c; 2,500 ℔s do 53c; 6,000 ℔s X New York State 50c; 4,000 ℔s X New York State and Michigan 51@52c; 25,000 ℔s X Wisconsin 51@52c; 1,500 ℔s unwashed Western 30@33½c; 3,000 ℔s do 34c; 5,000 ℔s do heavy 30c; 3,500 ℔s X Massachusetts 51c; 1,500 ℔s scoured 72½c; 3,600 ℔s broken on private terms; 1,000 ℔s unmerchantable 36c; 5,000 ℔s do 40c.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 20.—Wool—The trade is devoid of spirit, partly owing to the inadequacy of the stock in which to operate, and partly to the indisposition of the manufacturers to purchase at the present extreme rates. The stock at all the seaboard cities is reduced to an unprecedentedly low figure for this period of the year, and there is very little left in the West. Among the sales were:

60,000 ℔s Ohio XX and above	p t
1,000 ℔s Ohio fine	57c
1,000 ℔s Ohio fine	55c
13,000 ℔s Ohio X and XX	53@56c
2,000 ℔s Ohio X	52½c
3,000 ℔s Ohio ¾ blood	54c
17,000 ℔s Ohio ¾ blood and fine	52@55c
5,000 ℔s Ohio mixed fleece	52@53c
10,000 ℔s Michigan ½ blood	50c
4,000 ℔s Ohio noils	63c
500 ℔s Ohio noils	62c
1,700 ℔s Ohio noils	60c
2,000 ℔s Ohio ½ blood	55c
1,800 ℔s Ohio ¼ blood	49c
1,700 ℔s Ohio ¼ blood	45c
4,600 ℔s Ohio fat sheep	42c
1,600 ℔s Ohio fat sheep ½ blood	45c
5,000 ℔s pulled, city, low	39½c

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Cattle—The market is very dull and prices lower; best quality 6½@7½c; first quality 5@6½c; medium 4½@5c; inferior and ordinary 4@4½c; receipts 226 head; sales 809. Hogs—The receipts largely exceed the demand, and the market is depressed; very few sales at the decline to 8@9c; net receipts 5,573 head. Sheep in general demand with fair receipts; market without decided change; fair to good sheared 4 to 5½c; good to extra 5½@6c; good lots extra wooled 6@7c; receipts 2,332 head.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., April 18.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 623 head; supplies increasing; prices range from ½@¾c lower and market quiet; sales choice at $11 50; extra $10 50@11 00; first quality $9 75@10 25; second quality $8 00@8 50; third $7 00@7 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 2,115 head; prices not rallied from last week's point, even with a light supply; sales in lots at $4 00@5 25 each; extra [illegible].

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 20.—In the absence of any active demand for pig iron, prices are rather weaker, and some of the furnaces show a disposition to sell at best prices now obtainable, in view of an early resumption by the coal miners; the general impression being that all difficulties will be settled soon. In bar iron we hear of small transactions, as also in new rails, although the recent advance abroad will tend to stiffen prices materially. Old rails are in active request, and sales have been effected at $40, gold, to arrive. Scrap iron is wanted at $40 to $41. We quote:

Pig iron, American, No 1 foundry	$34 00@35 00
Pig iron, American, No 2 foundry	32 00@33 00
Pig iron, American, gray forge	31 00@32 00
Pig iron, American, white and mottled	28 00@29 00
Pig iron, Scotch, from yard	33 00@35 00
Pig iron, Scotch, to arrive	31 50@33 00
Bar iron, refined	75 00 77 50
Bar iron, rerolled	70 00@72 50
Rails, at the mills	68 00@69 00
Old rails, on the spot (gold)	00 00@00 00
Old rails, to arrive (gold)	40 00@00 00
Scrap iron, No 1 wrought	40 00@41 00
Scrap iron, to arrive	00 00@00 00

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the Schuylkill and Lebanon Valleys. Specially reported by Franklin Dundore, Esq., 329 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

Foundry No. 1 A, f o b, in Philadelphia in ten ton lots	$36 00
Foundry No. A½, f o b, in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	35 00
Foundry No. 1 B, f o b, in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots	34 00
Foundry No. 1 A, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	35 00
Foundry No. A½, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	34 00
Foundry No. 1 B, f o b, in Philadeldhia, in 100 ton lots	33 00
Gray Forge Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	32 00
Mottled Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	31 00
White Neutral, f o b, in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots	29 00
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots	32 00
Mottled Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 to lots	31 00
White Red Short	29 00

—*Bulletin of American Association.*

ST. LOUIS.

April 20.—The receipts of iron ore and pig iron during the week were:

	Ore, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.
Iron Mountain Railroad	5,938	260
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	170	270

We have to report a continued active and firm market for this product, and at all points outside of St. Louis the market seems to be characterized with great strength. Large sales of mill run could be made, but furnace will not sell at quotations. At a full convention of iron and nail manufacturers, held at Pittsburgh on the 5th instant, in which nearly all the rolling mills and nail factories in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky were represented, the price of iron was advanced ¼c per pound, and nails 25c per keg. This advance on iron is equal to $5 per ton. In consequence of this advance we look for a further advance on pig iron. We quote closing prices as follows:

Pig Iron—Charcoal

Malleable ℘ ton	$60 00@..
Hot blast No. 1	34 00@..
Hot blast No. 2	32 50@..
Bank ore	@ 5 50
Surface ore	@ 5 50

Bituminous Coal—Hot Blast.

	At I. M. Depot.	At Furnace.
Foundry No. 1	$34 50@..	$34 00@..
Foundry No. 2	33 00@..	33 50@..
No. 1 mill iron	31 00@..	30 50@..
White mottled	29 00@..	28 50@..

TERMS—Note at four months, or discount at rate of one per cent. per month for cash or shorter time. Above prices are for lots under 50 tons; over 50 tons and under 200 tons 50c off; over 200 tons $1 off.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CLEVELAND.

April 20.

Scotch Pig	$39 00@40 00	3 mos.
Tuscarawas (soft Foundry) ‡1	38 00@39 00	4 mos.
" " " Bl	37 00@	
" " ‡2	35 00@	4 mos.
Lake Superior Charcoal, ‡1 and 2	39 00@40 00	4 mos.
" " ‡3, 4 and 5	42 00@43 00	4 mos.
Anthracite Foundry ‡1	38 00@00 00	4 mos.
Lake Sup. (Bituminous coal) ‡1	35 00@36 00	4 mos.
" " ‡2	32 00@34 00	4 mos.
Black River Charcoal ‡1 and 2	40 00@	4 mos.
" " 3, 4 and 5	43 00@	4 mos.
Salisbury (for car wheels) ‡2 & 3	63 00@00 00	3 mos.

NEW YORK.

April 20—American Pig—Both the supply and demand for American pig seems to be smaller than at our last writing. The market is bare of iron, and any decent demand would advance prices, but in the present state of affairs they are about as last week. The consumption will be greatly curtailed until the end of the coal difficulties, when—especially if cheap coal is secured—a large number of persons now holding off will be in the market to buy, and a temporary advance even above present rates is probable. We quote: No. 1 extra Foundry $35@36; No. 2 $33@34; Gray Forge $31@32; White and Mottled $29@30; Charcoal $40@55.

AMERICAN.

Foundry No. 1 ℘ ton	$35 00@36 00
Foundry No. 2	33 00@34 00
Gray forge	31 00@32 00
White and mottled	29 00@30 00
Charcoal	40 00@55 00

Scotch pig—As above noted in regard to American, the supply of Scotch pig is small and the demand is light. We note sales of about 800 tons Scotch iron, to arrive, on private terms, and 100 tons Coltness at $35 00. Iron in Glasgow has advanced 3 shillings ℘ ton within the past two weeks, and freights are also higher. The stock of Gartsherrie and Coltness together does not probably exceed 200 tons, and we quote the former $34 50, and the latter $36 00, from yard. Glengarnock and Eglinton are $34 00.

SCOTCH.

Gartsherrie ℘ ton	$34 00
Coltness	36 00
Glengarnock	34 00
Eglinton	34 00

RAILS.

Welsh, gold ℘ ton	$55 00@57 00
American, at works	@70 00
Old Rails, D. H., gold	40 00

SCRAP IRON.

Wrought Scrap, No. 1 ex-ship ℘ ton	$38 50@39 00
Wrought Scrap, No. 1, from yard	40 00@41 00

—*Iron Age.*

BOSTON.

April 20.—The market for pig iron is quiet and unchanged. The demand is moderate and limited to the current wants of consumption; but the supply is also very limited, and there is no abatement in the firmness of holders. Foreign brands are most wanted, owing to their relative cheapness, and considerable invoices have been sold to arrive. Supplies on the spot are reduced to a small compass, and for immediate delivery very full prices are obtained. Shippers on the other side are hurrying up their orders, and, with a fair margin and a prospective deficiency of the domestic article, the spring importations are likely to be large.

American iron is in very moderate demand. But the available supply is every day growing smaller, with productions suspended, and extreme rates continue to be sustained. Choice brands of No. 1 are very scarce, and can only be obtained in small lots. But consumers are very economical, substituting old iron as far as possible, and hoping for a speedy resumption of mining and smelting operations in Pennsylvania. But however that may be, the production is now so far behind hand that prices must inevitably rule high for a long time to come.

Manufactured iron of seasonable descriptions is in fair demand, and prices of bar are tending to a higher range, leading to some speculative inquiry.

Scotch pig is firm, with sales of leading brands, No. 1, in small lots for consumption, at a range of $34 00@37 00 ℘ ton, including Gartsherrie at $36 00@36 50, and Coltness at $36 50@37. American is very scarce and firm, with sales of yard lots at $35 00@38 00 ℘ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $35 00@36 00, and good brands No. 1 at $37 50@38 00. Charcoal pig is selling at $45 00@55 00 ℘ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is active and advancing, with sales of English common at $73 00@75 00, and refined do at $77 50@80 00 ℘ ton. American refined bar is firm, and in better demand at $78@85 ℘ ton. Rails are in fair demand with sales of foreign, on the spot, at $56@57 ℘ ton, gold, for English; American are firmer at $73@75 ℘ ton, currency. Old rails are scarce, and selling in small lots at $41@42 ℘ ton. Cast steel is selling at 15@17c for English, and 16@18c for American.—*Bulletin.*

IRONTON.

April 20.—There is a growing scarcity of pig in our market, a smaller amount being on hand than for years.

Prices rule firm for best brands of mill, and we note a fair inquiry for foundry.

Monitor and Lawrence furnaces are again in blast, and several more will be fired within the next ten days. Calculations are being made for extensive runs the coming season. We quote as per last week.

Foundry hot blast No 1	$34 00@36 00
Foundry hot blast No 2	33 00@35 00
Mill hot blast	32 00@34 00
Cold blast, carwheel	56 00@63 00
Bituminous Belfont	32 00@35 00
Bituminous Ashland	32 00@35 00

Bar iron is in brisk demand at full card rates, as per late advance. So are nails.

Orders for both iron and nails exceed the capacity of our mills.

The Lawrence is making hoop a specialty, on which she is running night and day.

The Ironton is also running night and day, producing assorted merchant, sheet, hoop, plate and steel.

The Hoe Factory failed to sell again Saturday. These valuable works are already appraised low and should find a purchaser. The willing hands of the best mechanics are anxious to keep her at work.

Foundry and machine shops are busy.

Capt. S. B. Hempstead's Excelsior Stove Works, at Hanging Rock, three miles below, are doing well, and a ready sale is had for the favorite brands of stoves there turned out. The indomitable perseverance of Capt. H. has made these works a success.—*Journal.*

Grant furnace will go into blast again in about ten days.

The furnaces generally will be in operation sooner this year than usual.

A. L. Pearce has left Howard furnace and has purchased Sherman Johnson's interest in Five Mile Furnace, in Hocking county. Mr. P. is deserving of unbounded success.

Mr. Bell, for a long time past owner of Clinton Furnace, assumed entire control a few days ago. Mr. Noble manages the establishment for him.

J. P. Randolph, formerly of Harmar, Ohio, has taken charge of Capt. Hempstead's Hanging Rock Foundry. He is spoken of as an able workman.

Fulton furnace, in Jackson county, was sold at public auction last week, to Ezekiel Cavett, for $25,534.—*Register.*

CINCINNATI.

April 20.—There has been a quiet but firm market in pig iron all the week. The demand was only moderate. The demand for bar iron was fair, and the advance noticed in our last was fully maintained. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$36@38	No. 1 mill	$32@33
No. 2 foundry	34@36		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$35@36	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ℘ ℔	3½@3¾	Charcoal	4½

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 75

WROUGHT.

Bar, Common, ℘ ℔	3½@
Bar, charcoal, ℘ ℔	4½@
Horse Shoes, ℘ ℔	5½@5½c
Mule Shoes, ℘ ℔	6½@6½c
Nail rods	7½@8 c

Nails—The demand has been fairly active and prices have been steadily maintained. The stocks are not large:

10d to 60d	$4 50@4 65	3d	$6 00@6 15
8d to 9d	4 75@4 85	3d, fine	7 25@7 40
6d to 7d	5 00@5 15	Spikes, cut	4 75@4 90
4d to 5d	5 25@5 40		

—*Enquirer.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1871.

FLOUR—Very quiet.

WHEAT—Dull and declined 1@1½c; closed steady at $1 28¾ cash, and $1 29¾ seller May.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet; closed 1c lower at 50¾ cash; this afternoon steady and unchanged.

OATS—Dull and declined ½@1c; closed at 46c.

RYE—Dull and nominal at 85@87c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 88c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $18 50@18 75 seller May; $18 75@19 00 do June, closing at inside. Lard 11½c. Dry salted shoulders 6½@6¾c; short ribs 8¾@8½c; sweet pickled hams 11½@12½c.

HOGS—Active; 15@20c higher at $5 40@5 80; receipts 2,000 head; shipments 1,500 head.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firm at $5 00@7 50.

FREIGHTS—Easier; to Buffalo 5@5½c.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The cattle market opens very well supplied but superior quality dull; in order to effect sales a concession of from ¼ to ½c would have to be made. At the close there was a decline of ¼c ℘ cwt. Sheep—demand limited and the market rules in favor of buyers; [illegible]

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111⅛

NEW YORK, April 19—[illegible] M.

MONEY.

There was considerable activity in money this morning, but at the close was easy at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 110.

GOLD.

Gold strong again to-day; opened at 111⅝, declined to 111⅛, and closed at the opening prices. Exports to-day $1,632,423. Loans were made at from flat to 1-16 of one per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $64,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady with limited business. The amount offered at the Sub-Treasury was $6,391,600. The awards were $3,000,000 at from 110.66 to 110.59½.

Coupons, 1881	117	5-20s, 1867	112⅜
5-20s, 1862	112⅞	5-20s, 1868	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	112⅜	10-40s	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	112⅜	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and steady.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	75½
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	72½		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened steady, at first call declined, but afterwards rallied to the opening prices. Lake Shore and Northwestern were very strong. Notice was sent to the Stock Exchange to-day that the Erie proposed to issue soon about three millions new stock. The Central and Union Pacific bonds were active. The stock market closed buoyant and the dealings were attended with considerable excitement. The chief features were Lake Shore, Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph. The failure of a small firm in the stock business, and another in the gold room was announced to-day.

W. U. Telegraph	58¼	Northwestern Pref'd	99¼
Quicksilver	12	Rock Island	112¼
Mariposa	6⅞	N. J. Central	108⅞
Preferred	11½	St. Paul	62⅛
Adams Express	80	Preferred	82
Wells-Fargo Express	42½	Wabash	61⅞
Amer'n Express	50½	Preferred	80½
United States Express	47	Fort Wayne	97⅞
Pacific Mail	45½	Terre Haute	31
New York Central	98¼	Preferred	55
New York Cent. Scrip	95⅞	Chicago and Alton	118
Erie	22	Preferred	119
Preferred	46	Ohio and Mississippi	54
Harlem	128½	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	90½
Preferred	127½	Burlington and Quincy	159
Reading	108⅞	Lake Shore	108
Michigan Central	121½	Illinois Central	134½
Cleveland and Pitt'gh	126½	Union Pacific	31⅞
Northwestern	90½		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 14⅝c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine western and State $6 00@6 45; common to good extra $6 50@6 60; good to choice $6 60@7 15; white western extra $7 20@7 55; Ohio extras $6 60@7 25; St. Louis $6 75@9 00. Rye flour dull; $5 25@6 25. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky firmer at 90½@91c. Wheat steady; spring $1 57@1 61; red and amber $1 63@1 65; white Michigan $1 85. Rye quiet and unchanged; old western $1 00. Barley and malt nominal. Corn firm; western 76@77c, yellow 77½@78c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 65@68½c. Leather quiet at 26@29½c; Orinoco 24½@25c. Wool firm; domestic 53@58c; unwashed 32c; pulled 45@50c; California 30@33½c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 8@12c for State; 5@9c for Western. Coffee steady; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar firm; Porto Rico 15c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 23½c. Rice 8½@9c. Whisky unchanged. Mess pork $19 00; prime $16 00@17 00; prime mess new $16 00@17 00; May $19 00. Beef dull; mess $10@15; extra $15@17 50. Hams $24 00@31 00; prime mess $24 00@28 00; India $27 00@30 00. Cut meats heavy; hams 10½@14c; shoulders 7½@8½c; middles dull. Lard quiet; prime steam 10½@11c; kettle dried 11½c; May and June 11¼@11½c. Butter steady; Western 12@20c; State 20@38c. Cheese steady at 11@15c.

LATEST.—Flour dull and unchanged at $6 65@6 75 for shipping extras. Oats steady at 65@68c. Corn quiet, holders disposed to realize; mixed Western 76@78½c; yellow 77@77½c. Eggs 14½@15c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—With fine cool weather and a light run of stock, the markets have improved. Total receipts of beeves 5,200, with 2,900 to-day; 74 cars at One Hundredth street, 63 at Weehawken and 43 at Communipaw. The market improved from the beginning, closing strong at fully the rates of last Monday, or rather higher. Yesterday's sales were not as good. There is nothing left. The range was 12@15 cents, with a good average quality. One hundred Illinois good 7½ cwt. sold at 14c; 96 Missouri of 1,250 pounds alive 7½c, live weight; 50 Ohio 8½ cwt. 13½@15c; 60 Illinois 7½ cwt. at 12½@14½c. The market averaged 13½c.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000, with 4,500 to-day. Trade very good, all sold, and prices ½@¼c better, wool sheep selling at 6@8½c; clipped 5@7c; ninety Pennsylvania wool sheep of 146 ℔s went at at 8½c; a car of 90 ℔s clipped at 5½c; a car of 80 ℔ Ohio at 5½c; spring lambs are scarce; Jerseys sell at 18@20c.

Hogs—Receipts 9,400 for the week and 3,200 to-day. After declining ¼c during the week they have now recovered the decline, ruling at 6½@6¾c for live, and 8½@9c for dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Dry Goods—Business is generally less active this week than last, yet some leading jobbing houses are doing a very good trade in a general way at uniform rates for all staple fabrics, while on fancy lines, imported dry goods particularly, there is some depreciation in price. Printed delaines of poor styles are offered by some houses as low as one shilling, but all desirable makes are held firmly at 18c; low priced black alpacas, silk and wool epermines, and goods of this class, are also offered by some dealers at pretty low rates, but this is no criterion for the market. Prints are in good request for desirable fresh styles, which now command 11c, but poor styles can still be had at 10c. The Hamilton prints are advanced by agents to 11c. Heavy brown sheetings are steady at 12@12½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Cattle—Receipts in excess of the demand, being 498 cars against 271 the same day last week; market lifeless, and sales confined to butchers; the greater portion of the receipts are going east in first hands for want of buyers; sales were made of 120 Missouri steers averaging 1,240 to 1,370 ℔s at $6 00@7; 15 Indiana 1,140 to 1,187 ℔s at $6 00; 15 Illinois 1,289 ℔s at $6 50; 50 Michigan stockers 828 ℔s at $5 50; 10 Canada oxen 1,581 ℔s at $7 25. Sheep lower a trifle and market dull; sales 240 sheared Ohio averaging 86 ℔s $4 50; 475 extra blooded Illinois 107 ℔s $7 00. Hogs—More active but shading off in prices; sales 78 averaging 169 to 255 ℔s at $6 25; 176 averaging 218 ℔s at $6 15; 176 averaging 186 to 195 ℔s at $6, and 44 averaging 128 ℔s at $5 80.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 14c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 30@6 50 asked, but 10c less offered. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1 35@1 37. Corn active and advanced to 57@58c. Rye steady at $1 05@1 07. Oats firm at 54@58c. Barley scarce and firm; whole range 95c@$1 08. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@11½c. Coffee firm; prime 18@18½c. Molasses firm. Linseed oil firm at $1@1 02. Lard oil dull and unchanged at 96@98c. Eggs active and advanced to 15c. Butter firm at 30@33c. Cheese scarce and firm; new 16c. Seed unchanged. Provisions—Demand light, but held firm, with rather better feeling and more demand, but holders ask higher prices; pork is saleable at $18 50; bulk meats sold at 6½@7½@8¾c, mostly held ¼c higher; bacon sold at 9½@10c for sides, clear rib. Lard 11c and nominal. Hogs firm at $5 75@6 15. Whisky active and advanced to 87c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Tobacco—sales very light and prices a shade firmer. Cotton inactive; middling held at 13¾c. Flour—nothing doing; extra family held at $6 00. Wheat in fair demand for milling purposes; choice red and white saleable from store at $1 45@1 50, including sacks. Corn—demand good; sales 7,000 sacks ear and shelled on levee at 61c, sacks returned. Oats—demand light; choice sacked 63c. Rye in fair demand for distilling purposes; sales from store $1 05@1 10, including sacks. Provisions dull and nominal, holders asking yesterday's prices but no demand. Whisky—demand and supply light; held at 86@87c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 46. Corn dull and nominal at 64c. Oats held at 54c. No sales of corn or oats. Crude petroleum weak at $4 60; refined unchanged; held at 21c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 70; amber Michigan $1 44½, closing at $1 44½; No 1 red Wabash $1 47; No 3 do $1 32; No 2 amber Indiana $1 35; rejected red $1 22. Corn steady; high mixed 58½c; low do 57½c; yellow 59½c; Michigan 58c; no grade 53½c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 52½c; Michigan 53c. Lake freights dull but unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and nominal and unsettled; No 1 $1 31; No 2 $1 28½. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 49c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 55c. Rye lower; No 1 88c. Barley dull and nominal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—Cotton dull; low middling 12½c. Bacon—clear sides 10½c; hams 15c; shoulders 8c; sugar-cured 16½c. Lard 13c. Bulk meats—clear ribbed sides 10c; shoulders 7½c, packed. Corn 68c. Oats 75c. Flour $5@8.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat steady. Corn firm; mixed western 74@75c. Oats 65@66c. Whisky steady at 91½c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Sugar firmer; prime 10@10½c. Molasses—good fermenting 30@40c; plantation reboiled 35@40c. Coffee 14@15½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 19.—Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn do. Oats quiet and unchanged. Potatoes 85c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 19.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 19.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 12@12½c.

"THE family of Mr. Thompson appear to be very unfortunate. Only a week or two ago his eldest daughter cut her leg, a few days since Mr. Thompson cut his leg with an ax while chopping wood, and another daughter has since run the prong of a hay fork through the calf of her leg, all making painful wounds."—Iowa *Free Press.*

This family would seem to have inherited a perfect *leg*-acy of troubles. And yet it would be worse should the leg-I-see be cut off.

Methuselah.

Methuselah was born in the six hundred and eighty-seventh year of the world. When one hundred and eighty-seven years old his son Lamech was born, he lived with Lamech seven hundred and seventy-seven years, with Noah, his grand-son, six hundred years. Methuselah lived the first two hundred and forty-three years with Adam and Eve, his great-great-great-great-great-grand-parents. He lived with Seth, his fourth great-grand-father, three hundred and five years; with Enos, his third great-grand-father, four hundred and fifty-three years; with Cainan, his great-great-grand-father, five hundred and sixty-eight years; with his great-grand-father, Mahalaleel, six hundred and three years; with his grand-father Jared, seven hundred and thirty-five years, with his father, Enoch, three hundred years; the last hundred years Methuselah spent with Shem, Ham and Japhet, with Noah building the ark. When the ark was finished, and pitched within and without with pitch, Methuselah died, the year of the deluge, having seen ten generations. These many ten thousands inhabited the same country in a happy condition, being inventors of vegetable medicines, their manner of living was plain. Using vegetable medicines, they were permitted to live until they were nearly one thousand years old. Vegetable medicine preserved in brandy, called Smith's Brandy Bitters, heal all diseases, by removing all morbid matter from the blood. By taking Brandy Bitters in time sickness may be prevented and life prolonged. These Bitters are sold at one dollar a bottle at any grocery and drug stores, and at the great vegetable bitter depot of Mering & Smith, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARRIED.

HUNTER—FREELAND—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, by Rev. J. C. Steele, Mr. JAMES HUNTER to Miss MARY FREELAND, daughter of the late Jas. Freeland, both of Allegheny City.

MILLER—FLEMING—On Thursday, April 13th, 1871, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, REUBEN MILLER and MARY L., daughter of J. P. Fleming, Esq.

STEELE—HUNTER—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, by Rev. A. Milligan, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. STEELE to Miss MARY E. HUNTER, all of Allegheny City, Pa.

PHILLIPS—CROSMAN—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 13, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Breed, OLIVER O. PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, and MARGARET S., daughter of Maj. Gen. G. H. Crosman, U. S. A.

SAVAGE—HOFFMAN—In Birmingham, on Sunday, April 16th, by the Rev. Father Mitchel, Mr. JOHN A. SAVAGE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss MARY A. HOFFMAN, of Allegheny city, Pa.

HERRON—CLARK—April 18th, by the Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., in his Church Study, JAMES HERRON and Miss BELLA J. CLARK, both of Allegheny city.

DIED.

GAZZAM—At Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, April 12, 1871, MARY E., wife of Col. Audley W. Gazzam.

DALZELL—On Thursday evening, April 13, 1871, ROBERT EMMETT McKEE, only son of Andrew and Agnes Dalzell, aged twenty-one years and twenty days.

GORDON—Friday morning, April 13th, LAURA L. GORDON, daughter of Robert Gordon, aged fourteen years.

APPLETON—April 8th, at 11:15, at his late residence, at Sunnyside, near Wheeler, Ind., THOMAS R. APPLETON, aged fifty-three years and two days.

WOODS—April 16, 1871, at 4 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM THOMAS WOODS, youngest son of Thomas and Atelia Woods, in the seventeenth year of his age.

WAINWRIGHT—On Sunday afternoon, April 16th, at 2 o'clock, Z. WAINWRIGHT, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

OSGOOD—On Saturday morning, April 15th, JANE, wife of Lucius Osgood, Esq., aged forty-eight years.

LOGAN—On Sabbath evening, April 16th, at 9 o'clock, JOHN T. LOGAN, in the sixty-second year of his age.

McDOWELL—On Tuesday morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, at his late residence, Seventeenth ward, Mr. ALEXANDER McDOWELL, in the sixty-eight year of his age.

ANDERSON—GEORGE BENTLY ANDERSON, youngest son of D. S. Anderson and Jane Anderson, aged one year and nine months.

DAWSON—On Tuesday morning, April 18th, 1871, at a quarter past 1 o'clock, ANNIE LEA DAWSON.

IRWIN—On Wednesday evening, April 19, 1871, at 6:15 o'clock, JOHN BRESSLER, infant son of Joseph H. and Mary L. Irwin, aged seven months and seventeen days.

MARLATT—JOHN EDWIN, son of James W. and Elizabeth Marlatt, aged two years, ten months and seven days.

WILLIAMS—On Wednesday morning, April 19th, at 7 o'clock, of consumption, THOMAS WILLIAMS, editor of the Evening Mail, in the twenty-seventh year of [illegible]

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year........$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year........1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

EXPLORING THE FUTURE.

An exploring expedition, under the direction of the United States Engineer Department, is about to start for the examination of those portions of our western territory lying South of the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing portions of Eastern Nevada and Arizona, sections of Southeastern California and Western Utah, and the lower canons of the Colorado. The objects of the expedition are to ascertain the physical features of the country, the influence of climate, character and kind of vegetation, probable value for grazing and agricultural purposes, relative proportions of woodland, water, and other qualities which affect its desirability for the settler, and to ascertain the facilities which exist for the construction of common roads and railroads to meet the wants of future immigration and travel. Connected with these various objects there are, of course, certain projects and investigations of a military character, but the main design of the expedition is for the purposes of general usefulness indicated above.

This contemplated exploration of our great Western interior, unpretending as it is, is of infinitely greater practical importance than a dozen ventures of the much-lauded San Domingo expedition, and is far more creditable to the good sense of the country than that foolish earth-hunger which is intent on annexing the North and South poles, while yet the immeasurable home spaces and opportunities with which a bountiful Providence has dowered us are suffered to lie neglected at our very feet. It is exceedingly questionable whether we want San Domingo as a winter sanitarium, or Alaska as a place of summer resort; but if these are not the grounds upon which the one purchase has been made and the other so strenuously urged, it is difficult to discover what the reasons are, since the claim of their political importance is palpably absurd. The reports and census returns recently obtained by the Government from official sources respecting Mr. SEWARD's polar paradise show that, including the interest at six per cent. on the sum disbursed to Russia for its acquisition, the rental which we pay for the privilege of owning that pleasant iceberg amounts to the snug little total of over one million two hundred thousand dollars a year, while the annual products of the model farm are about thirty-six thousand dollars. The magnificent stories regarding the fur, fish, lumber, gold, copper and coal resources, turn out to be pure fictions of the imagination; the chief crop appears to be that of Indians, but even these are of the poorest and most useless order; so that, upon the whole, the investment may be set down as a ludicrous illustration of what American enterprise can sometimes accomplish.

Our tropical aspirations would seem to be of a similar character. Senator MORRILL has shown that the owner of a California garden patch would feel hurt should a casual visitor not consume or carry away with him fruit to a greater value than our whole year's importation from San Domingo, and that its lumber business is often eclipsed by individual backwoodsmen in our own forests; while its advantages as a hospital may be inferred from the statistics of English, French and Spanish occupancy—England losing 35,000 men in four years, France 24,000 men in one year, and Spain 28,000 in four years; the large majority of these deaths being caused by fevers and other maladies arising from the pernicious climate; facts which would seem to indicate that, at least so far as European races are concerned, it deserves rather to be denominated a grave yard than to be termed a *sanitarium*.

The truth is that our proper development is neither toward the frigid nor torrid zones, but within the circle of the temperate regions. Our natural lines of expansion are longitudinal rather than latitudinal. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The portion of mankind most advanced in civilization will be found to be included between the thirty-fifth and forty-fifth arallels. Doubtless the time will come when, in obedience to a higher development, the people of the temperate belts will enter into newer and broader relations with the inhabitants of the Southern and Northern zones. If the capacities and resources alike of the warm and cold climes are at present little known and understood, it is because the necessity for their investigation has not yet arisen, and because the nervous energy and skill acquired in agriculture, mechanic arts and intellectual researches can be at present more fitly and profitably employed in developing the areas now occupied. But we are not yet ready either for ascent toward the pole or descent toward the equator.

In the case of San Domingo, however, it remains to be said that, while the reasons which have as yet been made public in favor of its acquisition by the United States at this time are, in our judgment, insufficient and unconvincing, it is not impossible that the development of future events may invest that country with a value not at all to be measured by its agricultural capacities or its latent resources of commerce. The time has been when the barren rock of Gibraltar was of vaster consequence to England than her richest Indian colonies. Should any reasons of a character which affect our national integrity and honor exist to render its annexation necessary or desirable, a new complexion will be put upon the whole matter, and the people will be as anxious for its acquisition as they now appear to be opposed to it. But, in the absence of such considerations, we put the importance of the contemplated modest exploring expedition in the front, and the San Domingo report in the rear. Bananas are toothsome enough, but our civilization is best represented by the plough, the forge, the shovel and the hammer.

LOOK AT THE TWO.

The narrowest-minded and most bigoted Democrat alive cannot justly accuse the COMMERCIAL of partisanship, in the sense of covering up or palliating the wrong-doing of its political friends. It is a Republican journal, but it is also an independent one, wearing the collar of no caucus, answering the whistle of no clique, nor submitting to dictation from any quarter whatever. While it has been frank and outspoken with regard to the errors of Democratic doctrine and practice, it has not spared criticism of the unwisdom of its own political household, nor failed to take issue with thoughtless or unscrupulous members of it, however high of reputation or elevated in position they may have stood. It has preferred principle to strategy, and it puts truth before party success.

Thus in our discussions relative to the condition of the South, and the measures proper for curbing its excesses and pacifying its complaints, we have in language impossible to be misapprehended put on record our opinion of the unprincipled adventurers whose reckless maladministration makes those States groan. We have not defended their local governments, nor denied their extravagance, nor palliated their corruption. We have uttered the truth as it was given us to see the truth, and have urged such prompt and thorough-going remedies as the imminence of the case seemed to demand.

This singleness of purpose gives us the right now to say that, admitting the truth of everything which has been charged against the Republican officers of those States—the class-legislation, the exorbitant taxation, the spoliation, jobbery and venality on the part of public officials—the city of New York staggers to-day under a government more hopelessly depraved and corrupt than the Southern States at their worst. The misrule of Tammany is more grievous and intolerable than that of the most heartless carpet-baggers; its exactions are heavier; its affrontery more unblushing, its arrogance more intolerant, its defiance of popular opinion more undisguised, its genius for theft immeasurably greater, its general villainy incomparably more vast. If the Republican Treasurer of South Carolina ought to be written down a rascal because, being a few years ago poor, he is now worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars, what is to be the verdict respecting TWEED, who within a like period has amassed a fortune which exceeds it by twenty-fold? If Controller NEAGLE, of Columbia, is *prima facia* a thief because the fingers of his wife are "bedecked with diamonds," what conclusion shall be reached with regard to Controller CONNOLLY, of New York, who from the position of a poor bank clerk has within a few years sprang up into a millionaire? If the Northern carpet-baggers of South Carolina deserve execration because they have illicitly fingered a few hundred or thousand dollars, in what estimation shall we hold the coarse Irish gang of Tammany conspirators who are steeped in stolen riches to their eyebrows? If the property owners of the Palmetto State merit sympathy and commiseration, what do the outraged and helpless taxpayers of the Empire city deserve? And if Governor SCOTT, who has thrown his personal and official influence on the side of equity and economy, is still held *particeps criminis* in legislative wrong, what shall be thought of Governor HOFFMAN, whose servile sanction and signature wait swift upon the slightest bidding of the organized iniquity of the Ring?

Moreover, great as has been the depreciation of property in South Carolina, and onerous as the taxes have become, since the war, the figures do not show the actual causes of the change. We are not allowed to forget that the total assessed valuation of property has decreased from $489,000,000 in 1860 to $183,913,367, in 1870, while the taxes have increased in a corresponding ratio, but we are not informed that this depreciation is largely owing to the abolition of chattel property in human beings, and the resultant loss of their estimated monetary value, nor that the increased taxation is partly the consequence of debts incurred by the State during and for the rebellion, and partly due to the increased cost of governing a State the number of whose citizens emancipation and enfranchisement have almost trebled. Gloomy and discouraging, therefore, as is the condition of affairs in South Carolina, it is by no means so bad as the Democracy have represented it, while in New York city it is far worse than the most indignant Republicans have charged.

And yet the deep concern of the people for the safety of their institutions, and their sensitiveness under the further contemplated invasions of their civil and political rights, have led to no secret combinations for purposes of unlawful resistance. Ground down with taxation and goaded with wrongs almost beyond parallel, they have not even made reprisals upon the guilty, much less stamped themselves cowards and murderers by the maltreatment or assassination of innocent persons. It is the characteristic of Democracy to avenge a real or fancied grievance by resorting to the most barbarous methods of retaliation, not alone upon the supposed or actual offender, but upon all who are suspected of relationship or intercourse with him. Hence the Ku-Klux organizations of the South, and the bloody arson and massacre in New York city in 1863. It is the characteristic of Republicanism to proceed calmly, gravely, and through the appointed channels of order, to rebuke the transgressor and redress the wrong. Hence the recent mass-meeting of citizens of New York, held for the peaceful vindication of their rights and the rescue of their imperiled liberties. Exasperated Democracy becomes riot and bloodshed. Incensed Republicanism becomes aroused conscience and law.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Just at present the higher education, as it is called, happens to be one of our principal national hobbies. The subject was started in England a few years ago, in consequence of the dawning emancipation of the British mind from ecclesiastical domination over educational matters. Highly educated clergymen as well as laymen, delivered through culture from the trammels which ecclesiastical traditions and the connection of the church with the state had for ages imposed upon thought regarding all those usages and methods which had been devised and kept up in the interest of conservatism, began to investigate the condition of the English grammar schools and universities. Still retaining the essential character which they had received from their founders in the middle ages, these institutions were evidently not adapted to the wants of the modern time. While almost everything else had changed, they had been regarded as sacred, not to be touched with the hand of innovation under fearful penalties to the profane. Never was reform more urgently needed, and as through the progress of enlightenment there was at length a public intelligent enough to comprehend and independent enough to second the reformers in their efforts, a change for the better was soon initiated. Though much yet remains to be achieved, it can no longer be said that, in spite of the developments of modern science, the liberal education imparted to young Englishmen is essentially the same in character and compass with the education imparted several centuries ago.

Partly receiving its impulse from abroad, and partly originating at home, a corresponding agitation in favor of improved education has been carried on in this country. Books, pamphlets, dissertations and leading articles devoted to the subjects are constantly appearing. Some of the results of this discussion have undoubtedly been good. The general standard of education has been raised throughout the country, at least in the older States. Neglected, though important branches of knowledge, have been made subjects of study. A more practical character has been given to school training, that is, increased reference is taken to the intended pursuits of the pupil in his active career. Most valuable effect of all, the art of teaching has been cultivated and the importance of its methods impressed upon the minds of teachers and professors everywhere. The progress made in this direction may be said to comprehend the extensive use now made of the various material machinery employed in the illustration of the sciences. In view of what has been achieved there is every reason to feel encouragement for the future. Indications abound that the subject is one of growing interest, and the views entertained by the most conspicuous leaders in the movement are so moderate and rational that it is perhaps not likely to be much injured by the groundless speculations and extravagant hopes to which it sometimes gives rise.

Some of our champions of the higher education seem to forget that they are writing for Americans, not Englishmen, and denounce the excessive amount of time and attention given to Latin among us. It is already long since any charge of the kind could be justly brought against American schools. The ablest advocates of the new education are in favor of retaining Latin as one of the studies of the course. The American error has not consisted in an excess of philology, but in a relative deficiency of other studies. Others again lament that our colleges are not like the German universities. We are told that *they* impress their character upon the nation, and thus answer the great purpose for which they were established. It is forgotten that a German university cannot be transferred any more than a German government, and that if we are to have colleges capable of moulding the national character, they must grow up under and be moulded themselves by the popular life. The same late lecturer who makes the complaint just mentioned, traces the defeat of the French by the Germans to the fact that French culture is too one-sided, resting upon the Greek and Roman classics. The truth is that Greek long ago ceased to go for much in French schools, while in the schools of Germany both Greek and Latin are made much of. But the delusion which seems most prevalent and pernicious in much of the writing on this subject is the notion that universities with their various teachers and arrangements for learning by themselves will be able in the use of new and improved methods to train up men superior to their fathers. This remains to be seen, and it is well to remember that other agencies besides scholastic culture, however excellent, are required to make a people great.

A CONSIDERABLE advance in the bonds of the Central Pacific may be looked for in consequence of the discovery in Nevada, at a point upon the line of route, of coal and iron deposits of excellent quality. Rich as that State is known to be in precious metals, the value to her of these deposits of iron and coal will be far greater. Hitherto the Central Pacific has been compelled to depend on wood cut at points far remote from the track, or upon coal obtained in Utah, on the line of the Union Pacific, hauled long distances at immense expense before reaching the points required. The coal is said to be of the best kind, and it is stated that the iron ore is pronounced by iron-workers from this State to be of first quality. It is proposed to erect furnaces and commence smelting immediately. The States of the Pacific coast have heretofore been dependent on the East or upon England for their entire supply. Now that these elements of civilization are found at their own doors we shall look for a new impetus in their development and progress.

WRONG-HEADEDNESS.

No one doubts either the ability or the honesty of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. His untarnished character is sufficient proof of the one, while the fact that he is feared by many and hated by still more is cogent evidence of the other. Of all men who have discerned and grappled the great underlying principles which are slowly but surely moulding the policy of the age, and bringing it into harmony with a better and truer civilization, few have been more capable or indefatigable than himself. But while no one will dispute his vast intellectual and moral strength, there are many—among them persons not less pure in character or exalted of patriotism—who take issue with him as to the wisdom of his methods. Without question he is a thinker of extraordinary insight and power; but it should be remembered that not even the truth-seeing and truth-uttering faculties, noble as they are, are sufficient of themselves to constitute a statesman, although they are indispensable elements in his composition. Mr. PHILLIPS would seem to be essentially an inconoclast. Probably no man has a more righteous instinct of antipathy towards mere political hucksters and huckstering; but although he is an incomparable crusader against whatever is mean and base and false, it is doubtful whether he possesses the constructive qualities of statesmanship in an equally eminent degree. He has the courage of the martyr, but not his patience; his endurance, but not his forbearance. A splendid scavenger, he is a poor architect. When a given piece of machinery is discovered to be out of gear, it would seem the part of a wise carefulness to seek to repair the break and remedy the defect, rather than to let the works stand idle until the method was superseded by one wholly different in principle, and about which, until tested and tried, the same uncertainty as to adaptability must exist. There can be no doubt as to the breadth of his views, but he would make a sorry road supervisor; for instead of levelling the grades and filling up the ruts, he would infallibly denounce the whole system of turnpikes, and agitate the immediate introduction of railroads, whether the interests of his township demanded them or not. He is a most industrious fireman, and keeps the furnaces of civilization at their hottest, but we should scruple to trust ourselves upon a train of which he was sole engineer. Few men are on a footing of more familiar relationship with abstract truths and ideas than himself; few are more burdened with solicitude for the triumph of morals, of education, of social and political justice; still fewer perhaps whose plans are so impracticable as his own. Absolutely right, he is generally relatively wrong. Assuredly among the genii by which he is inspired must be the genius of inopportuneness.

During the most heated and bitter phase of the struggle between labor and capital in the coal regions of this State, he delivered a number of lectures upon the general subject, which, while admirable presentations of the principles which must prevail when man is at once capitalist and workman, employer and employed, tended at the time only to widen the breach and intensify the common obstinacy. So, too, his sincere but virulent pronunciamento against the Amnesty bill, published in the last issue of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, furnishes another illustration of how abstract devotion to humanity may degenerate into censoriousness and undignified scolding. Mr. PHILLIPS has an unquestionable right to the unrestricted expression of his own opinions, but he has no warrant to arraign the Republican party for "cowardice" and "treachery," or for attributing unworthy motives to those who support that measure. It is quite possible that, as he says, "Fear is a poor counsellor;" but even if the Republican party had—which it has not—exhibited any evidences of trepidation as respects the South, it would still be a more reliable counsellor than naked intolerance. Surely so earnest a champion of the humane revolutions of the age cannot desire to take us back to the inexorable rigors and retaliations of Judaism. No ennobling result ever yet arose to man or nation from the inspiration of revenge. Generosity is to justice that which the air is to architecture, determining the conditions of the one, and holding in equal poise the scales of the other. The experiment of disfranchisement has had six years' fair trial, and while we do not believe that the disabilities which have been imposed were in themselves oppressive or unjust, it appears certain that if peace and order, and thrift and industry are to be restored and encouraged, they will have to come of clemency and magnanimity rather than of continued proscription, however righteous this may originally have been. In view of the magnitude of the rebellion, and the vast and vital character of the interests which it put in jeopardy, we consider that the past treatment of the South has, upon the whole, been marked with leniency and kindness. No rebels have been hanged; no general system of confiscation has been established or enforced. But it is impossible to deal with a question which embraces a dozen States and includes millions of people, in the manner of a criminal in a court of quarter sessions. We do not anticipate that the Amnesty bill which has passed the House but which we fear will not pass the Senate, would prove a panacea for all the evils of the Southern States, but neither do we doubt that the general results would be highly beneficial. Spite of the contrary assertions of Mr. PHILLIPS, the enactment of the Southern Force bill has demonstrated that the counsel which the Republican party takes is not that of terror. That measure is resonant with the ring of equal rights and equal justice, as opposed to caste prejudices and political hatred. It throws the ægis of the country around the weakest and lowliest citizen, whatever his color or his views. We can afford now to remove from the disaffected their only plausible pretext of complaint. The past is irreparable—why should it continue to inflame the present and make the future irritable?

THOSE BONDS IN THE SINKING FUND.

The Finance Committee of the State Senate, having, as instructed, considered the recommendation of the Governor, in his last annual message, that provision be made for the sale of all the assets in the possession of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, express the opinion that these assets cannot be sold without being sacrificed, and therefore think that they ought not to be sold. Of the assets referred to $5,842,834 were originally the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, executed by the State when it purchased the main line of the public works, but under act of March, 1861, the State and Railroad Company entered into a new contract by which the order of payment of these bonds and the nature of the liability were materially changed; and the committee consider it clear that the present liability of the railroad company to the State exists only in this contract. The original bonds, it is true, are in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, but can be regarded only as collateral to the contract of 1861. The original bonds having been merged in that new agreement, any sale that might be made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners would be of the new contract, and not of the original bonds, and any sale unaccompanied by a sale and transfer of the new contract, would pass no title or right of action against the railroad company to the purchaser. It is further urged that the contract of 1861 must be regarded as an entirety, although payable in instalments, and without the consent of the Railroad Company to a different arrangement would have to be sold as such. The committee think, and very naturally, too, that few capitalists would purchase such a sum, $5,842,834, as an entirety, payable semi-annually, in $230,000, until the whole is paid off. Instead of exciting competition, the whole sum would be very likely to fall into the hands of some one at a nominal price, and the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, in the opinion of the Committee, would not "sanction an act of their servants, although done in the name of reform, which would sacrifice their interests, nor approve an effort to pay off the State debt which would waste, or put to hazard so large an amount of the assets of the State." After a very careful consideration of the subject, the Committee think that this contract between the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ought not to be sold, and that the sale would result in a very large loss to the State.

The remaining $3,500,000 of the assets referred to by the Governor were originally bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, given in pursuance of the act of April, 1858, for the purchase by that company of all the public works of the State remaining unsold at that date. Subsequently, under an act of the Legislature, these bonds were transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in exchange for second mortgage bonds of that company in like amount, guaranteed by other railroad companies. These bonds are thirty-five in number, each for $100,000, the first falling due January 1, 1875, and one annually thereafter until all are paid. In respect to these, after referring to the financial status of the State, the Committee say that if the receipts of the Commonwealth increase in the succeeding ten or twenty years as they have done in the last ten years, the entire debt will be paid off long before the bonds mature. In view of all the facts, and with the reasonable certainty that the bonds, if sold, would be sacrificed, the Committee think they ought not to be sold.

The report effectually disposes of a question about which there has been no small amount of misconception and idle talk. The true policy of the State would be to employ these bonds to build other railroads—always keeping the security unimpaired—whereby the volume of revenue would be largely increased, our State developed, and population increased and enriched.

UNLESS the Versailles Government speedily succeeds in demonstrating its right to exist by stamping out the insurrection of the Commune, where is France to procure the five milliards of francs indemnity exacted by Prussia among the conditions of peace? A few days after the Germans had evacuated Paris it was stated that M. THIERS had completed negotiations with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD for a loan of two and a half milliards of francs, (equal to five hundred millions of dollars in gold,) at 85, with five per cent. interest. Under the circumstances these were very favorable terms, much better than many a stronger Government has sometimes in the hour of its necessity been able to command. It was understood that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD guaranteed that one hundred million dollars of the sum should be placed in the hands of the Provisional Government within eight days from the opening of subscriptions. Almost immediately after the close of the negotiations, however, the outbreak of the Paris agrarians occurred, which has doubtless put a temporary stop to the issue of the loan. In view of the fact that the vital principle of the Commune is a denial of the right of capital to exist, it is not very probable that the insurgents, if successful, will find welcome in the money markets of the world; neither will the great credit establishments be likely to consummate a bargain with THIERS while the present unsettled condition of affairs continues. BISMARCK, also, was promised that a considerable instalment of the indemnity should be paid at an early date, and he is hardly the man to extend the period of credit out of any feeling of pity for France. He has stated that the Prussian army will not interfere with French concerns unless the interests of Germany should render it necessary; but we may rest assured that if the money is not forthcoming at the specified time he will consider the necessity to have arisen. Every additional success of the Communists serves only to make the future of France more hopeless.

THE Treasury Department gives the following figures as the estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1871, basing them upon the actual returns for the nine months just closed:

From customs	$199,802,231 74
From internal revenue	135,231,632 80
From public lands	1,976,251 65
From premium on sales of coin	6,915,738 73
From miscellaneous	26,466,441 66
Total	$369,392,295 78

Although the new tariff considerably extended the free list and reduced the duties on a large number of articles of import, it will be seen that the customs receipts exceed the estimate of Mr. BOUTWELL by more than fourteen millions of dollars, his nominal estimate being $185,729,000. The expenditures of the fiscal year, estimated upon a similar basis, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$54,689,992 86
Premium on bonds	8,346,470 69
War Department	34,221,226 45
Navy Department	18,793,177 81
Indians	7,993,909 32
Pensions	32,671,622 13
Interest on debt	115,000,000 00
Total	$271,524,999 26

Considerably more than half of this expenditure is embraced in the payment of pensions and the interest on the public debt, after the deduction of which the costs of government, including as they do the maintenance of the army and navy, of Congress, civil service, Indian bureau, administration, consular and diplomatic expenses, is not so terribly extravagant. A good many further reductions can doubtless with propriety, and will be gradually made, but the fact that our aggregate expenditures are ninety-eight millions below our receipts is satisfactory and encouraging.

THERE are gratifying indications that the impolicy and injurious effects on the country of the present system of taxes are coming to be understood at Washington. The resolution of Senator SHERMAN looking to an early revision and reduction of the taxes affords reasonable grounds of hope that something will be done, though there have been so many disappointments that it will not do to feel certain the present movement will not end in smoke. So far as the income tax is concerned, there is no necessity for inquiry or delay. Nearly everything that can be said on this question has been said. The press of the country is nearly unanimous in favor of doing away with the tax, and the administration could do nothing more popular than to throw its influence for its repeal, with such a general reduction of taxation as the resolution of Senator SHERMAN appears to contemplate. To keep the country continually on the strain which the present debt paying rate imposes, is hurtful to the country and unwise for the party on which the responsibility is laid; and whether viewed with reference to a sound financial policy affecting the business interests of the country, or as a party question, there can be no sort of doubt of the wisdom of Senator SHERMAN's resolution.

SOME months ago the local mail-service between Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, was suspended by order of the Postmaster General, in consequence of a dastardly assault made at a way station upon the colored route-agent. It does not appear that any arrests of the actors in the disgraceful business have been made; nor, although Mr. STEVENSON intimated, in a late speech in the United States Senate, that he possessed some knowledge of their identity, have the officers of the Federal courts been able to bring them to justice. We observe, however, that the government has restored the mail-service thus interrupted, although as a measure of precaution against future occurrences of a similar character, it has stationed troops along the railway on which the service was suspended. We hope the people of Kentucky will co-operate with the government in protecting the lives and persons of its mail-carriers, and prove their assertion that these troops are not needed, in the only manner in which it can be proved—that of discovering and bringing to justice the lawless vagabonds whose outrages have made this interposition necessary.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER, a distinguished German *savant*, who more than forty years ago was compelled to become an exile because of his liberal political principles, in an account of the German Confederation, published in 1829, used this remarkable language:

> "It may be asserted, without paradox, that union is at present more necessary to Germany than liberty. At least, give the former, and the latter will soon follow. It needs no prophetic eye to foresee that the time will come when Germany will sustain that struggle which England and France ended long ago; will become united, and rest from the bloody conflicts in which for centuries Germans have slain Germans, and which have wasted their wealth, checked their industry, impeded their development of public law, and extinguished in their literature that manliness which is so distinguishing a feature in that of a neighboring nation, partly descended from them."

The writer of these sentences has lived to witness the fulfilment of his predictions. It is one of the most remarkable instances of prophetic insight and utterance on modern record; the more striking from the fact that at the date in question the author was a young man not more than twenty-five years old. Such clear discernment of principles, and of the forms which their development must assume, is unusual at such an age, even with minds of the very highest order.

IN high commercial circles the success of the Five Per Cent. Loan is considered established, and it is expected that from this time forth the funding will go steadily and surely forward. It is emphatically a great feather in Mr. BOUTWELL's cap.

Philadelphia, in inaugurating the paid fire department system, has so far paid for engines, hose carriages, &c., the sum of $97,064. During the brief period the new system has been in operation the most satisfactory results have been experienced.

FOR some years past a nominal condition of war has existed between Spain and a number of Spanish-American Republics on the Pacific shores. This condition of affairs has now been brought to an end by the signature of an armistice at Washington, by which hostilities cannot be renewed except upon a notification of three years. Trade is at once to be resumed between these countries, and negotiations for a final adjustment of the points in dispute are to begin next week. The armistice is itself equivalent to a settled peace, and it would be a blessed thing for the whole world could a similar agreement not to inaugurate war save upon three years' notice be accepted by the different nations and promulgated as an institute of international law. It is the most admirable plan for getting rid of war that we have yet seen. An angry nation is like an enraged man, and both need time in which to grow cool. Hardly a country upon the face of the earth would deliberately nurse its wrath for so long a period. Let the Joint High Commission take a hint.

WE have mentioned the fact that Judge LUDLOW recently committed a Philadelphia juror to prison in default of payment of fine imposed for contempt of court in refusing to serve because a negro was impanneled with him. Alluding to this occurrence a Democratic journal in the interior of this State denounces the Judge as a "Radical excresence," whereas he is a life-long member of the same party as the editor of the journal which so bitterly assails him. It is curious, and suggestive withal, how invariably a man who sets himself honestly to the carrying out of the law, and in so doing rises above the meanness and baseness of colorphobia, is pelted by Democracy with opprobious epithets. One would almost infer that an act of justice or humanity necessarily made the actor a member of the Republican party. And possibly for the time being it is so.

SENATOR SUMNER is said to be preparing a speech in which he proposes to review the foreign policy of the present Secretary of State. We hope Mr. SUMNER will not place himself in factious antagonism with the administration on this subject. The friendliness and sympathy exhibited toward him in the San Domingo matter must not be construed to mean that the people will countenance him in fastening a quarrel upon the Executive. The Senator might properly imitate the spirit displayed in the message of Gen. GRANT transmitting to Congress the report of the San Domingo Commissioners.

Two More States.

The Legislature of Texas have been considering the propriety of a division of that State. A committee appointed on the subject have reported in favor of separating it into three parts, and thus create three States out of the territory now comprised in one. This action is considered of very great political importance, as it will bring two additional States into the Union, and thus increase the members of the highest legislative body of the nation by the introduction of six Senators from a section formerly represented by two. The contemplated division separates the present State into "East Texas," "Texas" and "West Texas," each of which will embrace as large an area of territory as that of the State of Missouri.

Besides the political importance of the change, it is calculated that it will have a wonderful effect upon the inhabitants of the country out of which the three new Commonwealths are to be created. It is regarded as plainly impossible for a single State government to properly control and adjust the interests of so large a State as Texas is at present, comprising 237,504 square miles, or over one hundred and a half million of acres; but with careful local governments, under the new arrangement, the varied resources of that section of the country could not fail of being developed, even beyond present expectancy. Already the great grain producing regions are feeling the influence of the yield which has been sent into the markets from the Southwest, and it cannot be long before the new fields, if properly tilled, will rival those of Wisconsin and Iowa and other States of the Northwest. Ten years hence, a Western contemporary anticipates, Nebraska and Kansas on the west, and Arkansas and the Texases on the south, will control by their supplies the breadstuff markets of St. Louis and the East.

IN Louisville, last week, Martin Alonzo Walker, an attorney, after a prolonged investigation, was adjudged guilty of charges preferred against him, and his name ordered to be stricken from the roll of practicing attorneys in the City Court. An earnest and able speech was made in his defense by Col. Gill, who, in the course of his remarks, created quite a sensation, asserting that while a bitter prosecution was waged against Walker, an humble and unlearned member of the bar, the transactions of more prominent men were left untouched. He referred to an ex-Judge, now holding a high position, who gave checks, on two occasion, on banks where he had no funds or credit, and in both instances refunded to prevent criminal prosecution. He did not stop at this, but gave two other cases of fraud on the part of lawyers of high standing, named the persons he referred to, and also gave the names of witnesses who might be summoned to corroborate his statements. This speech, or explanation, while it did not influence the court in pronouncing judgment on the "shyster" arraigned, fell with great effect on the spectators, and the opinion seemed to be general that the charges thus made against other attorneys should be investigated. At a bar-meeting in Louisville, not long since, a committee was appointed with special reference to purging the legal profession in that city of unworthy members, and it would seem that this committee have now much more on their hands than was contemplated at the outstart.

IT is stated that the Joint High Commission, which has now been in session over five weeks, expects to conclude its labors and submit its propositions to the Senate by the first of May. It is difficult to tell what has been accomplished by the Commission. The expected basis of agreement hardly appears to reach the questions at issue between the two countries, further than to establish certain general principles of national law which shall render the depredations of future *Alabamas* impossible. Neither the United States nor England appears to be ready to admit and pay the claims arising out of their complications. Even with respect to the principles upon which agreement is sought there appears to be considerable perplexity. The English Commissioners have requested the representatives of the United States to draft the protocol of a neutrality treaty covering our demands; but they do not appear to take to this suggestion kindly, since a rule once laid down will be sure to work both ways, and bind ourselves not less than England to a stricter observance of neutrality. When this agreement is reached it is thought that the Alabama claims and Fenian claims will closely resemble each other, while the operation of the same principle will be likely to give vitality to the English cotton claims. The proceedings drag along slowly and gingerly, therefore. The Commissioners have got the log of the difficulty between them, like a set of cross-cut sawyers; but each is afraid to pull his best for fear lest the trunk should roll over on his own side.

THE Hon. John Morrisey, ex-member of Congress, has gone upon a visit to New Orleans, and we notice that the dignitaries of that city have tendered him its public hospitalities. This speaks well for the Crescent city, and shows what an elevated conception it has of the rewards due to civic virtue. Though the seas roll between them yet will Damon and Pythias find each other out. We thoroughly appreciate the enthusiasm of the good people of New Orleans over the distinguished gentleman who is their guest. If it were Plato now, or Socrates, or Shakspeare, or any man of similar ordinary mould, this jubilance would not exist. But it is so seldom New Orleans is visited by a prize-fighter who is also a faro-dealer and a representative of the noble army of ballot-box stuffers, that we are not surprised at the ovation tendered him. When, therefore, we read that he is to be received in the Mayor's parlors in a manner worthy the fame of the city and its guest, we know that there will be a greater crowd, louder plaudits, and a more generous supply of whisky, than upon the occasion of the visit of Mr. pugilist Mace himself. And we are very glad that New Orleans has at last discovered its ideal hero.

PHILADELPHIA is likely to have another great church suit. The difficulty concerning ritualism in St. Clement's Episcopal Church, in that city, culminated at the election for vestrymen last week. There were two tickets voted for—one composed of adherents of Dr. Batterson, the rector, whose controversy with the Bishop caused such great commotion, and the other of his opponents, the latter having been vestrymen during the past year. The number of votes was thirty-six, of which nineteen were for the old vestrymen and only sixteen for Dr. Batterson's friends, thus apparently showing that he is in the minority. This result, however, is to be contested on the ground that votes for Dr. Batterson were improperly excluded and votes against him improperly admitted. It is also contended that there are enough persons in the parish who are on his side, and who will be qualified to vote at the next election, to completely reverse the result of last week. The controversy is bitter and excited, and will undoubtedly be carried on with energy.

DON PIATT, who is nothing if not sensational, has a startling story relative to the everlasting San Domingo business. He asserts that Senator Nye is in possession of some thirty letters, comprising the correspondence between the Haytien Minister and certain Washington politicians, which admit that the proclamations and evidences of trouble in the island in opposition to annexation, were manufactured in that city. According to Don, Senator Nye asserts that the Minister promised twenty thousand dollars in gold to certain parties if the defeat of the annexation project could be accomplished, and that these letters have been placed in his hands by the parties interested because the Minister has not kept faith with them. It is said that Senator Nye will bring the subject up in the Senate before adjournment, and that he has already notified Senator Sumner of his intentions. We confess that we take the statement with a good many grains of allowance.

> "A goose and a mule have struck up an attachment of a decidedly romantic character. They fight for each other, and are constantly together. When the mule lies down the goose will sit down close beside him and wait until he gets up. When the mule is fed corn in the ear he will fill his mouth with shelled corn and drop it where the goose can pick it up."

This is the most life-like and admirable illustration of the relations existing between Northern and Southern Democracy that we have yet seen; only we are not quite settled in our own mind as to which is the mule and which the goose.

"SUNDAY Morning Call" is the title of a new paper in this city, the first number of which was issued yesterday, by John C. Harper. Its typographical appearance is creditable, and Mr. Harper displays his considerable journalistic experience to advantage. If there is room for another Sunday paper here, the "*Call*" will probably fully occupy it. The terms are five cents a copy.

CATERPILLARS ON TREES—HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is no more than fair that we should do as we would be done by, and as I would have others do me all the good they can, it may be that even an humble person like me may do some good in the world. There are hundreds of people who dread lest their fruit trees be infested by caterpillars, yet who do nothing to prevent such from being the case.

Now, if any man will take the pains to examine his trees and will remove any and all of last years leaves from the limbs to which they are fastened, my word for it his crop of caterpillars will be as much of a failure as will pay him for his pains. You can publish this or not, as you choose; but the remedy is certain. On every leaf will be found eggs, or young worms.

Respectfully submitted,
NATRONA, April 17. F. H. UMHOLTZ.

A LEADING Western Democratic journal, in reviewing Senator Sumner's late St. Domingo speech, declares that since the days of Clay and Webster there has been no such oratory heard in the Senate Chamber. It says "it was grand in its surroundings, in its history, in its logic, in its purity of purpose, in its dignity, force and effect." We agree with that journal in considering it a speech of remarkable power and eloquence. But it was by no means so grand a speech as his oration on the barbarism of slavery, delivered on the same floor. The occasion was not so lofty, the subject not so supreme, the offense not so flagrant, the invective not so deserved. Charles Sumner has never equalled that effort. Does the journal from which we quote recollect what followed the delivery of that speech, and its own remarks concerning the subject? Does it think people will not see through its disguises, or imagine that this praise springs from love of Sumner instead of hatred toward Grant?

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that among the reasons urged in favor of the election of the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress under the new territorial law are, that he comes of a distinguished Maryland family, and that his father was for several years chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. This is decidedly cool. How this coincidence makes the candidate more deserving, we are as greatly at a loss to tell as is the *Chronicle*. We hold it to be in exceedingly bad taste for a man to boast of his family, especially when it is like a potato plant, the only valuable part of it under ground. When next he vaunts himself over his ancestry, let our contemporary remind him that—

> "Heraldic honors on the base,
> Do but degrade their wearers' more;
> As sweeps whom May-day trappings grace,
> Show ten times blacker than before."

THE whipping post has recently been introduced, as a means of punishment for youthful offenders, at Hamilton, Canada. A correspondent gives an account of the lashing of two boys in accordance with the sentence of a magistrate. It is not stated what their offense was, but they were stripped to the waist and twenty lashes with a "cat" well laid on, the sheriff standing by and counting the strokes. After their castigation the boys were ordered to their cells in the prison, to be discharged from custody "as soon as they were in a fit condition." The correspondent says it was the first case of lashing under the new law in that city, and adds, "we entertain no doubt that the effect will be most wholesome as a future prevention of juvenile crimes," whereupon a cotemporary well remarks, that the writer is unworthy the age in which he lives.

IT is said that Bret Harte is to receive from Messrs. Osgood ten thousand dollars for all his articles for a single year, being left free to write at his own option, and without restriction as to the quality or kind of matter. At such a rate of remuneration he ought to furnish considerable mind as well as matter, and this he will doubtless do; but we are afraid that the "great expectations" which the unwise and indiscriminate puffery to which he has been subjected have led the country to indulge concerning his literary future, will oppress and fever him, and prevent his imagination from working at its best, which is its calmest. We are right glad to know that he has made so satisfactory an arrangement with those liberal publishers, but we are none the less of opinion that it would have been far better for the best interests alike of himself and literature could the late *furore* over him have been avoided.

THERE is a church squabble in Louisville also. One of the vestry of St. Johns Church, in that city, a Mr. Arnold, having declared in favor of high churchmanship at a parish meeting, employing such phrases as "not in the third story or the garret, but on the roof," etc., to define his position, the other vestrymen publish a circular letter dissenting from the views expressed by him and inferrable from the illustrations he employed, and saying that they have no more sympathy with his preferred type of churchmanship than for that which proposes, at the next general convention, "to abridge, mutilate, and revolutionize the Prayer Book," but that they are "Prayer Book churchmen, nothing more, nothing less." The circular letter is regarded as an invitation to Mr. Arnold to tender his resignation as a vestryman.

THE New York *Times* charges that Winans, the Republican who sold out to the Democrats and thus gave the Democrats the majority in the New York Assembly was influenced by Senator Fenton and Jay Gould, and that the price was "$75,000 cash down, with the additional bite thrown in by the Erie Ring of a five years' tenure of a position worth $5,000 a year." Of Winans the *Times* says: "He holds the position of Superintendent of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk, and his second nomination is reported to have been secured by a free expenditure of the money of Erie. Winans is an adherent of Senator Fenton, and owed his first nomination to the influence of that political chief." Senator Fenton is expected to be heard from on the subject.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* advocates Senator Connell's bill to take from the State and to give to each county the moneys accruing from the issuance of licenses. During 1870 there was paid into the State Treasury nearly $800,000 from the receipts of license taxes, and of this amount the liquor licenses of Philadelphia county alone contributed one-fourth, $200,000. The *Inquirer* says:

> At the present time the debt of the State is far below that of Philadelphia, and while the former yearly grows less the latter is increased daily. The State makes the traffic in rum and the multiplication of our pauper and criminal population a legal business; it should, therefore, either pay the damages accruing to us from its bad laws, or it should permit us to retain the fees of pauperism and crime, in order to support the one and punish the other.

THE question whether the manager of a theater can exclude an unfriendly critic, is about to be judicially determined in New York. The proprietor and dramatic critic of *The Season*, published in that city, have applied for and obtained an alternative mandamus in the Supreme Court, ordering Mr. Edwin Booth to permit them, on payment of his admission fee and on their behaving themselves, to witness his performances, from which they appear to have been excluded in consequence of the publication in their paper of a severe "criticism." They claim that Booth's theater is a public licensed place of entertainment into which they have a right of entrance on compliance with the general rules.

THE citizens of Detroit are agitated on the subject of wooden pavements for the streets of that city, and a mass meeting of property holders was held last week to consider the subject. One gentleman having denounced the Nicolson pavement as "six inches of typhoid fever laid down in the streets," another, who had lived in front of wood pavement several years, stated that the objection of unhealthfulness was unfounded, and declared furthermore that wooden pavements would last about fifteen years with proper repairs. The opposition to the Nicolson prevailed, however, a resolution favoring the asphalt material having been adopted.

THE exodus of working miners from Cornwall is still in progress, and has already produced a scarcity of hands to work the famed lead mines of that region. Most of the reliable workingmen leaving England are accustomed to labor in mines of metal and are attracted to our shores by the richness of the metallic deposits, better compensation, and the higher estimation in which labor is held. What the Cornish mine owners complain of most bitterly is that the new wave of emigration is sweeping from them their most skilful and reliable workmen, while the class whom they could better spare stubbornly remain.

THE Kingston (Jamaica) *Journal* views with decided favor the proposition to annex San Domingo to the United States. It regards its realization as promising everything for the black race in America, although, it must be observed, it is not urged here on that ground. We have heard of no particular interest being manifested by the colored people of this country in the subject, nor do the Commissioners in their report give any particular emphasis to this view of the subject. The *Journal* advances no other argument in favor of annexation.

MR. TILTON, in the last number of his *Golden Age*, desires it to be distinctly understood that he did not say that Pittsburgh was "hell-smoked," but "well-smoked," and that he puts his "well" into our "hell." Well, then do it, and see what a smoke will be the result. The types made "hell" out of that which friend Tilton meant only for "well," and we are glad it is no worse.

THE removals and appointments in New York city, "in the interest of Senator Conkling," appear to have been an unfortunate step by the appointing power, and no valuable "interest" appears likely to be subserved by it. The Central Republican Committee have condemned it, and if we are to judge from all we see it is condemned by the better sentiment of the party and the business public.

NO indications appear as yet of the willingness of the foreigner to change his six per cents. into fives of the new stock, and it will probably be longer than the time remaining of General Grant's first term before they will do so. When the information first reached the Rothschilds in London that they had been selected as financial agents, in some dismay lest the situation should expose them to sudden and heavy drafts they telegraphed here to inquire what it meant, and referred to the Barings for answer, who were better posted. The complaint that they have not aided the loan derives no force from any consent they had given, and inasmuch as they are supposed to make two or three per cent. on the negotiations of the Russian loan, and can only make less than a half per cent. on ours, they could scarcely be expected to throw their vast energies into the scheme of Mr. Boutwell. The only takers in the United States have been the national banks, which have an obvious interest in being secure in their banking franchise, which might be perilled if they omitted to take it.

SPEAKING of the new water works in that city, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "About the 25th instant the machinery of the new works will be tested. The first test will be of the capacity of the machinery. The engine will be run for thirty consecutive hours, and the water must be delivered into the main at the rate of sixteen and a half million of gallons in twenty-four hours, or two hundred and forty thousand gallons per hour into the reservoir. The second test will be for thirty consecutive hours, and is to try the capacity for duty. A certain quantity of water must be delivered with the consumption of a given quantity of coal. The engines will be run for a year by the Fort Pitt Company, of Pittsburgh—the city paying the expenses—and if at the end of that time they perform as required by the contract, then the final payments are to be made. The company have lost money on this contract, but it is a 'big thing,' and gives them a reputation that will eventually pay well."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of the 11th says: "Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, editor of the *Progress of Liberty*, Harrisburgh, Pa., is in the city, returning from a tour to the Pacific coast. One object of the trip has been the selection of a site for a colony which is expected to leave Harrisburg in a month or two and settle in the great West—probably in Western Wyoming. Mr. Hughes has 'prospected' that region extensively, is delighted with it and contemplates accompanying the colonists, who are now awaiting his report, in order to make their final decision."

FROM MONKEY TO MAN.

Dr. Gustav Jaeger, Professor in the University and director of the Zoological Gardens at Vienna, says that the conflict for some time in progress over the Darwinian theory* not only forms a scientific epoch, but is fraught with more important consequences than any other controversy in the whole history of science. Even the laic reader readily perceives, on a little reflection, why the subject is thus regarded by one who has mastered it in all its details. If the Darwinian theory of the descent of man is true, that is, if it comes to be accepted as founded upon a just interpretation of facts, the practical consequences will be so momentous as to overshadow any results which history records as having flown from the establishment of any other scientific truth. The Darwinians say that neither corporeally nor spiritually is there any absolute or qualitative, but only a relative and quantitative difference between man and beast. Nature is everywhere one, *eine einzige*, as the Germans say. By the natural process of evolution or development all living beings have sprung from a few primitive forms, or it may be from one alone. Suppose the first little family evolved all subsequent changes, constituting the present variety of animal life, are accounted for by the operations of the four causes or agencies defined in the theory of Darwin. These are first, the struggle for existence; second, the (consequent?) formation of varieties, or the change of individuals; third, the transmission of the variation to posterity; and fourth, nature's preference for and election of the best, that is, the strongest and most healthy of the varieties thus produced. Nature preferred them, because being vigorous they were able to survive the causes by which the weaker perished.

It seems that Darwin's discovery of the relationship between man and the beasts was rather opportunely made. Even now the interval between us and the most worthy of our bestial relations is so great, the absence of family resemblance is so marked and glaring, that most of us fail to remark the likeness, while few are willing to admit it even when pointed out. One or two, if not many, links are already wanting in the chain, an *hiatus valde deflendus* by the Darwinites. Then, in consequence of the gradual extinction of the lower races of man, and as a result of the progress of culture among the higher or stronger races, the gap, chasm or break between us and our four footed kinsfolk is becoming deeper and wider with the lapse of every year. The farther we retire from our source, the more difficult it becomes to discover the root of the family tree. A few hundred, or at most a few thousand years hence, it is easy to foresee, the human race, perfected by the processes which Darwin describes will be so far removed from even the highest ape that the recognition of the kinship will be simply impossible. Were the discovery left to that time it would certainly never be made. Dr. Ludwig Buchner finds comfort in the thought that the scientists of the future will be able to rectify their judgment and keep their humble relatives in mind by means of the "writings, collections and systems of the past." May they be thankful for the treasures!

The advocates of the Darwin theory are full of hope that before long one or more of the missing links will be found, if not living, then in a fossil state. Evidence of the kind desired has accumulated during the present century. Thus, though Cuvier had heard of the gibbon, the chimpanzee, the ourang-outang and perhaps of the gorilla, he regarded the current stories concerning their alleged human attributes as mere fables. Within the last few years Du Chaillu has made the world acquainted with the last named of these anthropoid apes who most nearly resembles man in respect to size, structure of the skeleton, formation of the hand, foot, pelvis, &c. Though he surpasses all his kind in the ease with which he walks upright, in the form of the skull and brain he is less human than the chimpanzee, while in the form of his chest he is less human than the gibbon. However, in connecting man with the monkey, the Darwinites do not trace the one from the other, and therefore do not seek for a form intermediate between two living species, as for instance between man and the gorilla, or man and the chimpanzee. According to Darwin, man is not descended from an ape, but man and the ape are equally the posterity of a common ancestor, that is, a creature in whom were combined the characteristics of man and the ape, and yet may have been much unlike either. Buchner illustrates the principle by referring to the horse, the ass, the zebra and the quagga, between which there is no connecting link or form, and yet all are descended from a common ancestor ages ago extinct. So man and the apes being collateral descendants of a common extinct ancestry, the human attributes of the latter are not confined to one species of apes, but distributed among many. The elucidation to be sought for, then, is not an intermediate form between man and the gorilla, but an intermediate form between man and one or more ancestors of his, whose peculiarities of shape, make, disposition, &c., gave rise to the ramifications at present existing, peculiarities which culminate in the human and in the simial types. This extinct progenitor of man and the ape, if discovered in the fossil state, would be at once recognized by naturalists as the being from whose collective properties man and the ape have been evolved. In Switzerland a fossil ape has been found which combines in itself the characteristics of three now living groups of apes, and which must have ultimately been distributed into three forms. In the South of France a fossil gibbon or long-armed ape was found in 1856, which when alive was larger than the gorilla, with a mouth more human than the chimpanzees, and which must have been considerably nearer man than any of the anthropoid apes of to-day. The Darwinites confidently hope that the thorough geological exploration of the hot countries inhabited by our simial kindred, will result in the exhumation of specimens of the extinct ancestry of both families. An eminent French champion of the theory is so sure of its truth that he confesses himself prepared any morning to learn that palæontological research has brought to light the fossil remains of beings concerning which it will be impossible to decide whether they were men or manlike apes! Let such remains be once disclosed, or even a skull, intermediate between the human and the simial skull, and we suppose that, in the view of all, or nearly all naturalists, the Darwinian theory would be considered as proven, and the last lingering doubt as to its truth would vanish from their minds.

But how to account for the actual and at present universally recognized superiority of man to the highest of the so called brutes? The task is somewhat facilitated by the Darwinian doctrine already stated, that the difference between man and beast is not absolute but relative, a difference not in the quality but in the quantity of their common endowments. Passions, affections, memory, imagination, reason and even a moral sense are possessed by both. Facts or what pass for such, are accumulated to prove the traditional notions on the subject mere prejudices. Instincts are also claimed for each, or else denied to either. The only thing to be accounted for is the greater measure of the common attributes possessed by man. Some suppose that the advance was made in the first place *per saltum* or at a bound.

A being of the sort from which man and ape are descended, sprang forth endowed with a perfection of physical, intellectual and moral development which distinguished him from his fellows, or two beings thus exceptionally gifted were produced about the same time. Attracted to each other in virtue of a common superiority, they became the progenitors of a family, some at least of whose members would equal, if they did not excel their parents. With each successive generation, the distinguishing characteristics of the new stock would become more clearly and strikingly defined, until the development soon culminated in man. Sir Charles Lyell refers to the appearance among men of those brilliantly endowed persons recognized as men and women of genius, as illustrating the subject. They are exceptions to their kind, and manifest its splendid possibilities of generation. But the favorite view is that the transitions or gradations from below upward were so slight and so slowly achieved as to require ages to become appreciable. With the gradual lapse of countless centuries at command for theoretical purposes, whatever period may be necessary for the result, may be assumed. Any favorable circumstances or conditions also that may be thought needful, are readily supplied by the imagination. As a probable clue to the exceptionally high development of the first specimen of the race, now called man, Buchner points to the well known general natural law that, in the young offspring of animals, such as apes and in the children of the lower races of mankind, not only the form of the skull, but the mental aptitudes and susceptibility of culture are proportionately greater and better developed than in the same individuals when fully grown or mature. Thus in the crania of youthful apes, beautifully full and arched, there is an extraordinary resemblance to the crania of young children, a human feature which with the advance of years gradually gives place to the proper traits of the lower type. In the moral and mental characteristics of the ape, a similar change takes place. Gentle, confiding, easily trained while young, as it grows older it becomes timid, rude, savage, untameable, bestial. In the lower human races, the same transformation of appearance and disposition is seen to occur. In reference to this point, decided testimony is cited from the records of Christian missions. The children in the schools, quick in apprehension, eager to learn, affectionate and obedient, in spite of all possible care, as they grow older, the amiable and interesting traits which inspired such lively hopes, are rapidly exchanged for the gross and repulsive, if not savage dispositions and habits of their tribe. From such facts it appears that all these young creatures, whether animal or human, according to the old classification, possess aptitudes for culture, susceptibilities of development which seldom lead to their proper results. Now, says the Darwinite, we need merely assume that millions of years ago if necessary, in a single instance, the needed stimulus was supplied by favoring circumstances, to raise a lower form in the time of its susceptible youth, into a higher, that spiritual and corporeal development was carried simultaneously to the constitution of a being essentially new in the superiority of its intellect and in the perfection of its physique.

In preparing the foregoing meager and perhaps unsatisfactory account of the application of the Darwin theory to the descent of man, we have followed not Darwin but Buchner, whose lectures were published several years ago, long before the English book, whose title is quoted below, saw the light. The German is a more confident speculator than the Englishman, and has no misgivings in regard to the truth of the theory. In Germany it is said that Darwinism is generally accepted by the naturalists as completely established, while its originator is spoken of with the reverence due to a great discoverer. In England, France and America it is still the subject of earnest controversy in scientific circles, a dispute not likely to be soon settled. Whatever the final result of the great debate may be, the unscientific multitude will have to accept the conclusion of the savans, however obnoxious to their reason or offensive to their sensibilities it may be. At present they may reasonably take comfort in the very unsatisfactory evidence by which the theory is recommended, a mass of conjectures and hypotheses such as would not warrant a conclusion involving much less momentous practical consequences. Those imaginary genial conditions in the remote past have too much ascribed to them. One is reminded of the incompetent teacher of Greek, who, when pressed by his pupils for an explanation of any particular irregularity or anomaly of the language, at once referred them to the laws of euphony. The Greek ear was so delicate and so different from ours! Then, the æsthetical and moral objections to the theory strike the educated popular mind with great force. It is not only religious people who are shocked at its suggestions; Wolfgang Menzel regards them with as much horror and disgust as Bishop Wilberforce. "Is the learned gentleman really willing to have it go forth to the world that he believes himself descended from a monkey?" was the question which the Bishop scornfully put to Professor Huxley at a meeting of the British Association. "Man a descendant from apes, a machine formed for bestial uses!" exclaimed Menzel in response to an exposition of the theory by Buchner. Huxley succeeded in turning the Bishop's question against the inquirer and winning the applause of the audience by some flourishing commonplaces about truth, confessing that, were it a matter of choice with him whether he should be descended from a respectable monkey or from a bishop of the English Church who could put his brains to no better use than to ridicule science and misrepresent its cultivators, he would certainly choose the monkey! Buchner sought to remove Menzel's disgust, or at least to justify his own contentment with a simial pedigree, by remarking how unphilosophical it is, with Pliny the Elder, to blush for the meanness of our origin, adding that though man had sprung from an humbler source than Darwin traces him to, he would still be the noblest of earthly existences. Darwin himself seems quite reconciled to his bestial ancestry. Assuming that we are descended from barbarians at any rate, and calling to mind the disgusting savages of Fuego as he remembers them, he says that for his own part he "would as soon be descended from that heroic little monkey who braved his dreaded enemy in order to save the life of his keeper; or from that old baboon, who, descending from the mountains, carried away in triumph his young comrade from a crowd of dogs, as from a savage who delights to torture his enemies, offers up bloody sacrifices, practices infanticide without remorse, treats his wives like slaves, knows no decency, and is haunted by the grossest superstitions." Certainly great is the power of scientific enthusiasm. There are few heroic monkeys or gallant baboons. Most of the unlearned, we fancy, sympathize with the Bishop rather than with Huxley, and will wonder at Darwin's taste.

However, in spite of the unpleasant practical suggestions of the theory, there is a certain fascination in the subject, under the influence of which Darwin's work on the Descent of Man, will be very extensively read. Apart from the main doctrine which it was written to support, it contains a vast collection of interesting facts regarding the natural world, while the earnest, candid, truth loving spirit everywhere apparent, is a constant charm of the book.

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*Sechs Vorlesungen ueber die Darwin'sche Theorie von der Verwandlungen der Arten, etc. Von Dr. Ludwig Buchner. Backofen & Son, 161 Smithfield street.

The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex, by Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., etc. D. Appleton & Co., New York. R. S. Davis & Co., 93 Liberty street.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Massachusetts towns are voting sums of money for observing Memorial Day. Newton has appropriated $500 for this object, Waltham $300, Woburn $250, Saugus $150 and Dedham $150.

The rush of miners to the mines in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City continues. About two tons of bullion are sent from there daily, besides about twenty car loads of ore for reduction at other points. There has been a great deal of snow in the mountains, and it has not melted away sufficiently yet to work to advantage.

Shad are reported to be scarce in the Delaware Bay and river, and the prospects of the season, it is represented, are not flattering. Rock fish, it is said, are also scarce. Complaints are made against the shore net fishermen of New Jersey, who, it is alleged, after the conclusion of the shad season, fit up "summer nets" to catch rock and perch. These nets having small meshes, also bring ashore in July and August, and destroy large quantities of shad less than five inches in length. It is argued that the season for fishing with gill and shore nets should not be prolonged after the beginning of June in every year.

Ritualism has received a check in Philadelphia by the selection of Low Church vestries at the recent parish meetings of Episcopal Churches.

The remains of John C. Calhoun, the great Carolinian statesman, were reinterred, at Charleston, on the 8th, in the vault in St. Phillips's churchyard, from which they had been removed shortly before the occupation of the city by the Federal troops. The remains were entombed in the presence of the rector, assistant rector, the vestry and wardens of the church.

In Louisville there exists a mania for hunting hidden treasure. An old German, having been assured by fortune-tellers and clairvoyants that he is to become very rich by finding a lot of treasure, is laboriously digging over the whole of his lot, which is of considerable size. One of the shrewdest business men, having had assurances that on his farm there is a heap of buried coin, has spent much time and money in a bootless search, and is still sanguine that by and by he will find the treasure. In a third case of this kind, two gentlemen of intelligence had such faith in predictions and revelations of buried treasure that a fortnight ago, they actually traveled from Louisville over two hundred miles and ransacked six graveyards in a vain search. They returned fully satisfied with their wild-goose chase.

The question of artesian wells for the supply of water for culinary purposes seems to have been pretty definitely settled before the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Prof. Delafontaine, the noted chemist, announced at a recent meeting that he had made a careful and thorough analysis of the water of the artesian wells of Chicago, and that it contains from forty to eighty-two grains of solid matter to the gallon. His conclusion was, that none of them are producing water which is fit for general use. The President of the Association, Col. Foster, demonstrated that deep-seated water is not the best, while surface water is far better adapted to potable and culinary purposes.

During the past year, Chicago lost by fires about two and a half millions of dollars. This amount was covered by insurance towithin $264,000. It would therefore seem proper to say, that within the past twelve months, Chicago has lost a quarter of a million by fires, while the insurance companies have lost two millions of dollars.

In Syracuse, New York, strikes are the order of the day. The saltmen, the cigarmakers, the St. Crispins and the tailors are all on the strike, the St. Crispins because some of the employers had discharged a number of girls who had organized a society of Female St. Crispins, and the tailors from dissatisfaction at the price paid for making the Derby sack coat. The saltmen struck against the attempt to reduce wages.

Indications come from every hand that the coming base ball season will be the most brilliant one we have had in a long time.

If President Grant is not again to be a candidate the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* urges that Hon. James F. Wilson should be the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and says that the fact that he does not seek the office, or any other, better proves his fitness for it.

Perpetual injunctions have been issued in the United States Court at St. Louis against some thirty dentists in Missouri, at the instance of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, for using vulcanite rubber in violation of patent.

A pawnbroker in Cincinnati has been arrested and held to answer for libel, in advertising for sale certain articles left in pawn by a certain gentleman and not redeemed.

The newspapers in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Louisiana and elsewhere South, agree in saying that the prospects for large crops of fruits and cereals is first-class, and that the present season, if successful in this particular, will very nearly sweep away all the general pecuniary losses by the war.

Hospitals for inebriates have been established in several States, and public confidence in their value seems to be on the increase, as their number is continually increasing. New York, we believe, was the first State to make the experiment, and she has at present no less than three inebriate asylums. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas and California have all made the experiment. The last Legislature of Ohio made an appropriation for this purpose, and Maryland is expected to inaugurate her asylum in a few weeks.

A new order has been instituted in Baltimore, named the Knights of Michaeloff, a protective and beneficial organization composed of journeymen house-carpenters. The name Michaeloff is taken from the history of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, who inscribed his name as Peter Michaeloff in the list of carpenters of the East India Company at Amsterdam in the year 1697.

At the Easter vestry election in St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, female pewholders (single) voted without restriction, but married ladies were permitted to do so only when they were accompanied by their husbands or could present evidence of their husbands concurrence in the vote which they were about to cast.

It is a curious fact among hat and cap manufacturers that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest sizes and the Middle States use the medium to largest sizes, and Chicago and the Western States require the largest sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use a shape peculiar to themselves, and not of large size.

In the Berlin Theater a play, turning on the late war, with Louis Napoleon as the chief personage, gives great delight to the audience. Louis is represented as offering ten thousand dollars to a German sentinel to take him to the headquarters of Prince Charles. At the very moment he takes the money out of his pocket appears the ghost of Napoleon Bonaparte, overwhelming the nephew with obloquy. This scene elicits the greatest applause.

Dr. Karl Heinrich Schultz-Schultzenstein, of Berlin, one of the most eminent botanists in Germany, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 23d ult. He had been engaged at his desk until past midnight. The deceased, though in his seventy-third year, was remarkably active, and was a lecturer on physiology as well as on botany in the University of Berlin with which he had been connected since 1822.

Captain Samuel Noah died a few days since at Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Illinois, aged ninety-two years. At the time of his demise he was the oldest surviving graduate of West Point, and served with distinction during the war of 1812-15. He retired from the United States army many years since, and has resided in Illinois for the past twenty-one years.

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally.

IT was probably Shepherd Knapp, the old and universally esteemed President of the Mechanics Bank, New York, who was the Bank President reported to have resigned because of the illegitimate practices of his bank in Wall street speculations. The New York *Times* says: "We can well imagine that the wrong-doing itself, no less than its public exposure, was anything but pleasant to the Directors who, like Mr. Knapp, could not understand how any stock-jobber's account, however large its nominal balances, could be made really profitable to the bank at the expense of its good name for fair dealing with the community and at the sacrifice of a proper sense of comity with its associated neighbors in the clearing-house.

"DINNER HORN."—Joshua Billings discourses thereon: "Dinner Horn." This is the oldest and most sekred horn there iz. It is set tew musik, and plays "Home, Sweet Home, about noon. It has bin listened tew with more rapturous delight than even Graffulal's band haz. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one ov Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him in quicker than a sheriff's warrent. It ken outfoot eny other noize. It kauzes the deaf to hear, and the dum to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may your lungs last!

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ,
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WINE OF LIFE.

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in the place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact, it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country, that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS
TO ANALYZE IT

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy, and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use; but should they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

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Or in fact, any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

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LANDS.

Some, 1,000 Acres of rough but rich and very well Timbered Land, principal growth, large and straight White Oak, suitable for Staves and Ship Timber. Also, Poplar, Hickory, &c., one-half mile from west fork of Little Kanawha river and 45 miles above Parkersburg, by water, for $1,500 cash.
Also, 540 Acres in Doddridge county, 54 miles east of Parkersburg, by railroad, two miles from two stations by tramroad and turnpike, with Frame House, small Orchard, 4 feet Coal Vein, and about 100 Acres improved, principally set in Grass. At least 300 Acres of this tract are splendidly Timbered in White Oak, Poplar, Hickory, and the location is unsurpassed for Lumbering, Farming and Grazing. Land principally hilly, but rich. Lowest price, $13 per Acre, of which one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest.
1035 Acres on Cove Creek, in Doddridge county, 15 miles from West Union Station, and 9 miles from the location of the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad, by good wagon roads, near Church, Mill and Schools, 150 Acres improved; nearly all new Land, chiefly in Meadows and Pastures, balance in splendid Timber, all abundantly watered and finely adapted to Stock Farming, a commodious Frame Dwelling House, with Outhouses and small Tenant Houses, bearing Orchards of improved Fruit in four different exposures, Well of Water and Springs, 3½ feet vein of good Bituminous Coal. In lots of 690 and 346 Acres, if desired, so as to average $9 50 per Acre, one-third Cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.
Also, 100 Acres on St. Mary's pike, 8 miles from Parkersburg, 4 miles from Ohio river, 40 Acres cleared, good Frame House and Outhouses; 300 grafted Apple and Peach Trees, mostly in bearing, one Acre Vineyard in bearing; 200 Pear, Plum and Quince Trees; smooth, rolling land in good condition; near Mill, Church and School. A decided bargain at $3,000, of which $1,200 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Come and see the property.
For Descriptive Pamphlets of other Lands send one stamp.
For "West Virginia Hand-Book," 200 Pages, with Colored Map of the State, send $1 00 to
J. H. DISS DEBAR,
Commissioner of Immigration, Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Splendid Offer.
200 LOTS
OF ONE-QUARTER ACRE EACH,
Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh, to be disposed of
AT $1 00 A LOT.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayette, Allegheny, Westmoreland and other counties in Western Pennsylvania, that he has decided to dispose of a Valuable Piece of Property, containing 50 ACRES, AT LAYTON'S STATION, P. AND C. R. R., FAYETTE COUNTY, 30 miles from Pittsburgh, upon the DISTRIBUTION PLAN, the Drawing, as will be seen below, being perfectly fair and honest.
The Ground, Beautiful Meadow Land, will be laid out in the most approved plan, will contain Streets and Alleys, and will be an enlargement of the Village of Perryopolis, and will contain

200 Lots of One-quarter Acre Each.

The Property adjoins the thriving Village of Perryopolis, and lies directly upon the re-opened line of the

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD,

Purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, March 30th, 1871, and which, from the positive assurance given, will be extended from Washington, Pa., to Layton's Station this Summer, and it is highly probable

A DEPOT

Will be erected upon a portion of this Property.
These Lots will then become very valuable, on account of the Railroad Connections with which they are surrounded and the advantages arising from the extension of Perryopolis.
The Distribution Plan or Scheme Proposed is as follows:

On the 4th of July

A GRAND PIC-NIC will be held at WEST NEWTON. Excursion Tickets being issued by the Connellsville Railroad and Monongahela Packet Company. 12,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH will be sold. These will admit the holder to the Pic-Nic, where the DRAWING FOR LOTS WILL TAKE PLACE.
Twelve Thousand Duplicate Tickets will be placed in the Box and there will be one Lot for every 60 Tickets sold. The Drawing will be done in the usual manner, by fair and impartial persons, appointed for the purpose, and subscribers holding the lucky Tickets will be awarded the Lots then and there, receiving the Deeds as soon as possible thereafter.
Tickets for the Pic-Nic may be obtained of
WM. BARR, No. 25 Fourteenth street, Birmingham.
CHARLES HAUCH, Druggist, corner Second avenue and Grant street.
JOHN W. PITTOCK, opposite Postoffice, or the subscriber.

W. H. WRAY,
Perryopolis, Fayette County.